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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Grand Republican Mass Meeting in Indianapolis.

Fifty Thousand Friends of Grant and Colfax in Council.

Glorious Outpouring of the Boys in Blue.

Eloquent Speeches, Long Processions and Brilliant Illuminations.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Grand Uprising of the "Boys in Blue"—Magnificent Demonstration of Republican Strength and Enthusiasm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868.

I cannot hope to anticipate the telegraph in its transmission to the columns of the Times the story of the stirring events of yesterday, but I can more deliberately and analytically call attention to the Grand State Mass Meeting and elaborate upon the events and scenes which have far outstripped most sanguine calculations and which baffle perfect delineation. A fortnight ago, that live, able newspaper, the Indianapolis *Journal*, whose manager, Col. Wm. R. Holloway, is untiring and irresistible in his wide-awake conduct of the paper, announced the meeting of "Boys in Blue" at this capital of the Commonwealth yesterday. The *Journal* circulates freely throughout the State, and during the intervening time, considerable attention has been paid in its columns to forwarding and perfecting all the arrangements for a grand assemblage. The rally was interstinctively announced as a Patriot Soldier Reunion. The State Central Committee did not flag in its efforts to make the affair a success. The customary means of publicity were resorted to, and all of us said: "If the weather is fair, we'll have a big meeting." Much credit is due to the editors of the Indianapolis *Journal* for the enthusiasm in the matter evinced by them.

To begin with, Providence smiled upon the event a most benignant smile. The weather could not have been more propitious if it had been prepared to order for the occasion. The few preceding days were showery. These dispelled the heat and dissipated the dust, and during the previous night all the clouds sped away. The morning of the grand day dawned in brightness and glory—cool, clear, refreshing. The booming of cannon in all the larger towns, contemporaneous with the break of day, vibrated into the very blood of Indiana's loyalty, and born of the stirred fires of patriotism was a universal impulse, attacking alike young and old, rich and poor, to attend the Reunion. We did not fear a failure. All things promised a success. It was not forgotten that the good rains which paved the path to such delicious weather also whispered to the agricultural people that *now* is a good time to plow for wheat sowing, making it obligatory upon thousands who had contemplated attending to remain at home and take advantage of the moistened soil. Yet we believed that 25,000 people would rally round the old flag on the 2d of September, and renew the pledge baptized in the blood of our slain heroes—in the horrors and victories of the war for the Union. Let us see how the dreams of hopeful Republicans were realized.

Indianapolis is a superior "rallying" point. I know of no State Capital—in fact, of no city in the country—having so great a number of facilities and accommodations for immense gatherings of the people. Its geographical location is all that could be desired, occupying a site as near the centre of the State as it well can. With about as much uniformity as the sun's rays, railways diverge from here to every point of the compass, penetrating all sections of the State. Of nearly a hundred counties, in the State, I don't believe a dozen are without railway communication with this city. The town itself is a model for such displays. All that wide, clean streets, straight, level and beautiful, a plentiful supply of shade trees, excellent water, ever-blazing loyalty, generous and enthused business men, warm-hearted, sweet-tempered patriot Republican women, good public parks, and an irresistible public hospitality can do to invite the resident of the commonwealth or citizen of the nation to its limits, is found in Indianapolis. Pittsburg and Philadelphia alone rivaled it in great, deep, generous welcome to the patriot soldiery during the war. And now, after this same beloved soldiery (sadly, but a share of them,) survives the triumph of the brave Boys in Blue, the same spontaneous public spirit is displayed, and the same old story of love and regard for the surviving heroes of the war. Yesterday's reception of these men bears witness to the deep truth of my just praise. It was as much an ovation to the boys who stood by the flag in its peril, as it was by them another pledge to stand by the men and party and principles which sustained the Union and its armies from Sumter to the Appomattox apple-tree. Few cities are better laid out than Indianapolis. The wide streets cross at right angles; the squares are large; and the principal thoroughfare—Washington-street—corresponding with New-York's Broadway, Washington's Pennsylvania-avenue, Philadelphia's Chestnut or Broad, and Chicago's Lake, is one of the finest public streets in the Union. Into this, into Illinois and Meridian streets, into the Capitol-square, into Court-house-square, into the by-ways, into every rod of available space of this spacious Western town, covering six or eight square miles, there poured yesterday, at a minimum fair estimate,

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,

one-third of whom were survivors of the great bloody conflict so fresh in the memory of men. The grand gathering of loyal people in Philadelphia just two years ago to-day; the uprising of the patriotic masses in honor of the Soldiers' Convention in Pittsburg a fortnight later; the display of military glory (not *gory*) by Gen. McClellan on the plains of Fairfax, south of the National Capital, in the lovely Autumn weather of 1861, when 70,000 soldiers in all of war's paraphernalia evoluted for public inspection; the sweeping to Chicago of the yeomanry in 1860, to nominate Abraham Lincoln—all were grand sights to me. But, in comparison, yesterday's outgrew them all, and never did I witness scenes at once so inspiriting, enlivening and cheering as those which met the admiring gaze of a hundred thousand lookers-on yesterday. It was the grand onslaught. Cincinnati's recent outbursts; Greensburg's particularly rich display; Springfield's ovation to Senator Dick Yates; Colfax's happy reception at South Bend; Gen. Logan's extemporaneous welcome in "Egypt;" the popular turn-out in honor of Senator Morton's return—these were skirmishes and flank attacks, grand in themselves as First Bull Run was to us in 1861 a great battle, but aggregately small compared with this, as Bull Run was diminutive in juxtaposition with the Wilderness or Gettysburg. "How did so many people get there?" your readers may inquire. Words are feeble in impressing the mind of any one, distant from this great event, with its magnitude. Yet I will give the outlines crudely and jaggedly, leaving ample room for a lively effort of the reader's imagination in supplying the interstices with the glories and grandeurs vivid to the ears of the listeners and eyes of those who saw.

The first special train arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., from Lebanon, Judge Orth's Congressional District, and it consisted of nineteen cars crowded to repletion.

On the Terre Haute line, stretching out westward toward St. Louis, the trains began to arrive at 10 A. M. The first train consisted of ten passenger coaches, loaded to the test of their maximum capacity, seats, aisles, platform and steps being fully occupied. At least 1,000 persons arrived by this train. Afterward two special trains, compactly filled, came in by this line, the total number from that direction being computed at about 4,000. The trains arriving on Tuesday evening were heavily loaded with extra passengers; and those during the day, Wednesday, were all full to overflowing. This is one of the best roads in the West.

The Central Railway, connecting Indianapolis with the reliable "reserve corps" Republican section, Eastern Indiana, and with Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, an excellent and popular railway, brought more people than any one line. Two large special trains from Richmond alone, of twenty-five and nineteen cars respectively, arrived in the forenoon, bringing 3,000 or 4,000 patriots; and a third train started at Cambridge City, and a fourth at Knightstown. The aggregate number of cars brought in by special trains *via* the Central was seventy-nine, containing not less than 6,000 people. Add to these, say 2,000 by this road arriving on the regular trains the previous evening and during Wednesday, making a grand total of 8,000.

The Bellefontaine line extends eastward toward Cleveland athwart a Copperhead belt, narrow and Kukluxy, and then into a fine, progressive Republican region, Muncie being the Gate City thereto. Twenty-one passenger coaches started from Muncie, and before reaching Indianapolis were literally packed with patriot souls. Another special train started from Union City, the division line between Hoosierdom and the Buckeye State, numbering fifteen coaches, well-filled with Boys in Blue and their accompanying companions. A thousand people came on the regular trains by way of this line.

The Peru Railway penetrates the old Indian Reserve, in the direction of Fort Wayne, passing through Noblesville and Kokomo, and striking the Wabash at Peru. At Kokomo is published the *Howard Tribune*, edited by a genial genius, Mr. Philips. He was a Johnsonized Republican in 1866—Johnsonized to the extent of a general agency of the Post Office Department—and he has joined the army of returning prodigals while there is hope, and now gives his jolly soul's power to the support of Grant and Colfax. It is a stinging joke on the incumbent of the White House that his appointees to good offices use the emoluments thereof to help defeat the party he gave hope and encouragement to, and which he lifted from political syncope to visible animation. On the Peru Road the special train consisted of twenty-two cars, loaded down to the very guards. Doubtless this line contributed 1,500 to the grand influx.

The Junction Road, a new line between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, sent in a special train of thirteen cars heavily loaded; and also crowded regular trains—total not less than 2,000 persons.

Fifteen coaches in one special train made a starting point at Greensburg, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway, and brought in five delegations from every station, several of which were uniformed organizations of the Fighting Boys in Blue, the whole including at least one thousand. Another special by this road came in from Martinsville, on the line of one of its branches, bringing six or eight hundred persons. Special and regular trains of twenty-three coaches brought in the people on the line of the Jeffersonville Railway. Much credit is due this line for the excellent manner the Company conducted the transportation of the people. The road extends southward, through Seymour, the abode of the principals in the recent express robberies, and to that Mecca of Democracy, Louisville. Twelve or fifteen hundred persons came in by this route.

Thus, on special trains, and some regular trains running as specials, not less than 21,000 persons came to the city; while on trains during Tuesday and throughout the day yesterday at least 15,000 more came in. Then add to these the thousands of vehicles which approached the city by every highway and byway, and the thousands of horsemen from the farms and villages within the radius of a dozen miles, and not on railway lines, and the aggregate is swelled to the minimum enumeration of 50,000.

The grand influx continued till after noon. By that hour the whole city was alive with "red caps." You remember the uniform of the Fighting Boys—red caps, white shirts and blue pants. From an elevated point I took a lingering look upon the scene, variegated and exciting. At 12 o'clock M. the

HOSPITALITY

of the city's lady Republicans was demonstrated by a public dinner to all the organizations of Boys in Blue. The two largest market houses were thrown open, and fifteen hundred surviving soldiers at a meal partook of the good things spread abundantly before them. I shall never forget this sight. Gratitude and food for the soldiers—vigilant and distinguished courage in return. Sound the note of danger and these citizen soldiers spring by thousands from copse and field, rallying around the starry banner as wonderfully as did the Highland Scots around Roderic Dhu. Of this event the Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"This feature of the day was a large undertaking for the good ladies of Indianapolis, but we are proud to say that every visitor to the city was bountifully fed, and there is remaining over enough to supply fully four thousand more. The surplus is to be given to poor families to-day who may apply at Eden's Hall. Upon behalf of the twenty thousand people who received their dinner at the hands of the ladies of the city, we are asked to thank them for their bounteous provision. The Union ladies of Indianapolis may be counted upon in every emergency. No draft, however large, was ever made upon them which was not fully and fairly honored."

At about 1 o'clock P. M. the

PUBLIC SPEAKING

began at three different stands in the Capitol Park. As corroborative proof that this great meeting was composed distinctively of the soldiery, I inject here the list of officers of one of the assemblages: President, Gen. Charles Cruft; Vice-Presidents, Gens. William T. Spicely, Ben. Spooner, M. C. Hunter, Robert H. Milroy, T. J. Brady and Milo S. Haskell; Cols. W. W. Dudley, Thomas H. Bringhurst and E. P. Hammond; Major H. M. Scott and Private Jesse J. Ogden; Secretaries, Col. William O'Brien and Majors O. M. Wilson and William T. Jones. At this stand Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, and the inimitable Sam. Galloway, of Ohio, addressed for nearly three hours a throng so large that the outer listeners thereof could only catch an occasional word.

At stand No. 2, Gen. Coburn, M. C., introduced Gen. Gibson, of Ohio, who for two hours kept every man within hearing of his voice deeply interested, and ofttimes convulsed with laughter. It was one of the best speeches of his life, and did great good. At this stand, also, speeches were made by Gen. August Willich, of Cincinnati, Gen. T. J. Wood and Col. Henry S. Lane, late United States Senator. This meeting was not adjourned till 5:30 P. M., which it did with three rousing cheers for Grant, Colfax and Victory.

Stand No. 3 was first honored by Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois. His speech was the most elaborate one delivered yesterday, and sent conviction to many men whose minds were not decided, and many others who have heretofore acted with the Democracy. For three hours he held a boundless audience in rapt attention, the thousands silently drinking in his inspired and eloquent words, except when that silence was suspended for the purpose of vociferous applause. Did the brief space of this contribution permit, I should be glad to give at least a skeleton synopsis of Gov. Oglesby's great speech. This being impossible, however, I will trespass only to the extent of giving one short extract touching financial matters. Gov. Oglesby said

OF GREENBACKS:

We ascertained by the counsel with moneyed men, financiers and able statesmen of our party that four hundred and fifty millions was all the nation could stand. They were made lawful money and legal tender in payment of public and private debts. They were issued, and the people sold their property and bought greenbacks, and with the greenbacks they bought bonds. The lawyers, preachers, farmers, merchants, doctors, darkies and Democrats [laughter] all sold what they had and got money, and took greenbacks and got their bonds. They first issued the bonds and then the greenbacks to buy them with. We got the money, paid our soldiers, paid our debts, sold bonds, got the greenbacks into the Treasury again, and kept rolling and tumbling along till finally we got through, put the rebellion down and saved the country. We issued national bonds and greenbacks as a war measure—as a necessity growing out of the war—and now, when the war is over, all the honest men, all that Republicans and honest, good citizens think of, is the redemption of these greenbacks with gold and silver as soon as we are able to do so. How smart these Democrats are! When we develop any enterprise they try to steal it after it is played out. They were opposed to the emancipation of the black race. We put down secession and freed the blacks in spite of them, and when they met in National Convention in New-York the other day they said the doctrine of secession was forever settled, and the abolition of American slavery in the United States by the Republican Party was all right. They are right around in our tracks, and wait till we get done with the instrument, and as soon as we have secured the end and accomplished all we desired, and proposed, they come snuffling and run up behind us and play the trick over again. I say greenbacks were issued as a war necessity. Now that we have peace, we don't want any more. The people say it is good money. I know it is good, because we made it and the people are satisfied with it. Then we have $300,000,000 of National Bank circulation besides, say the Democrats, and we are opposed to that. Are you, Mr. Scarey? You want to take them up and issue greenbacks in the place of them, do you? All your candidates are howling and saying that they are opposed to the National Banks. They want to take them up and issue $300,000,000 in greenbacks instead. They don't draw interest. You are going to break down the National Banks, are you? If there ever was a party that ever had the heel of power set upon its neck by the bondholder that is this same Democratic Party of Indiana to-day. When you got into your National Convention at New-York you pledged yourselves to every Democrat in Indiana, in Illinois and in the West, that you would abolish the National Bank system, but August Belmont came forward as the representative of the Democratic bondholder, with Mr. Seymour on his right and the bankers of Wall-street on his left, and they said to the Democratic Party: "You make a war on these National Banks if you dare; you put your heels upon the moneyed interests of New-York if you dare, and we will not give you a dollar to carry on this election. We are National Bank men. We are bondholders, and we know if you expect to carry the State of New-York, you must carry the City of New-York, and you know you must not only carry it by a legal majority according to law, but you must have at least 25,000 or 30,000 illegal voters in the City, so as to carry the State. You dare to put in your platform that you will oppose the National Banks, and we will oppose you." What did they do, Democrats of Indiana? They left it out of your platform; it is not there to-day. You had not the manhood to put it in your platform; you talk about opposing National Banks, why didn't you put it into your platform? Why didn't you come out on paper and say you were opposed to them. Because the Democratic bondholders of the Eastern States told you you should not, and you didn't.

Gen. Lew. Wallace also spoke at this stand. Many other speeches were made at other points in the city, and yet not one person in five of those who came could reach the places of public speaking. During the whole time of the addresses, and while the tens of thousands listened thereto, the streets were crowded to overflowing. The absence of so many from them made no visible diminution of the surging masses swarming upon the thoroughfares.

Letters were read from many public men. Some of them will interest the readers of the Times, and I venture to quote them here. That sterling patriot and brave commander, Gen. Thomas—or, as the "boys" called him, "Pap" Thomas—wrote as follows:

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 7, 1868.

Messrs. John Coburn, O. P. Morton, &c., Committee:

Gentlemen: I had the honor to receive, by this morning's mail, your favor of the 5th inst., inviting me to join with the soldiers and sailors of Indiana in a mass convention, to be held at the City of Indianapolis on the 2d day of September next, &c.

Your very cordial invitation commands my sincere thanks, and although I take no part in politics, permit me to express the great pleasure I have derived from observing the firm and almost universal support afforded by the soldiers and sailors throughout the country to all measures calculated to restore it to a condition of peace and quiet, thereby showing that those most willing to support the Government in times of peril, can be relied upon to inaugurate and maintain measures best calculated to secure the peace and prosperity of the nation. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

George H. Thomas,
Major-General, U. S. A.

The patriotic Governor of Rhode Island wrote as follows:

State of Rhode Island,
Executive Department,
Providence, Aug. 15, 1868.

Gen. John Coburn and others, Committee:

Dear Sirs: If possible I will arrange my business engagements so as to be with you on the 2d day of September. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to meet my comrades of Indiana on so interesting and important occasion. I will communicate your kind invitation to our comrades in the State, and some of them will be with you.

Very truly yours, A. E. Burnside.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, of New York, sent this telegram:

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1868.

Committee of Invitation of Indiana Soldiers' State Convention:

An unexpected meeting of our Canal Board prevents my being with you on Wednesday. If I can do you any good I will endeavor to come later in the canvass. Stewart L. Woodford.

Hon. John A. Bingham, certainly one whose distinguished patriotism and acknowledged abilities entitle him to a merited fame, wrote:

Cadiz, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1868.

Hon. John Coburn:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to tender my thanks to you and the State Central Committee of Indiana for the invitation to your State Convention, and to express regret that my constant engagements in the Sixteenth District prevent my acceptance.

This district cast a majority against the Union last year, and I am looked to to aid in reversing that unjust verdict. I hope to carry the district, but not without constant effort until the election. Be assured that I would esteem it a privilege to be with you and speak to your noble and patriotic people. With sincere wishes for your success, I am truly your friend, John A. Bingham.

Letters were also read from Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, Gen. Schenck of Ohio, Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin, Gov. Hays of Ohio, Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania, and Ex-Gov. Hawley of Connecticut. These were received with great enthusiasm. Following the adjournment of the great day meeting came a little rest for the wearied thousands. The evening trains, arriving between 6 and 9 o'clock, were crowded with those wishing to witness the

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

This was expected and intended to be the feature of the occasion. All the uniformed organizations carried torches, lanterns, transparencies, and other brilliant implements. Along the line of march, into all the streets composing it, the whole resident and visiting population poured. Not less than one hundred thousand persons saw the grand display. Washington-street was particularly crowded for a distance of at least two miles. Throughout the day business and private houses all over the city were gala-decorated with flags and mottoes. At night many were modestly and many pretentiously illuminated; among the latter permit us to mention the Spencer House, the proprietor of which is a Grant and Colfax man, from the North Pole to the tip of his boots. My excuse for chronicling this item is that his is, perhaps in all respects, the best hotel in the city, and he upholds loyalty at the risk of loss of patronage. The procession began to move through the principal streets about 8 o'clock. Between forty and fifty uniformed organizations marched in the column, cavalry and infantry, carrying torches, mottoes, cartoons, and a numberless variety of transparencies. The inscriptions were often most *apropos*. The sententious suggestions give excellent proof of the earnestness of the people. I cannot refrain from quoting a few of them:

"Seymour, the Rioter—Grant, the Quieter."
"We stand by those who stood by us."
"No repudiation in any form."
"Here's your 'd——d Lincoln hirelings.'"
"Conquered rebels must not rule."
"Can you read Blair's letter by this light?"
"Have you heard from Vermont?"
"One Sea-more will sink the Democratic ship."
"Tanning done to order."

Large banners, containing pictures of Presidential and State candidates, and transparencies bearing paintings, representing every conceivable phase of politics, were to be seen throughout the whole length of the procession. Upward of forty bands furnished it with music. Large wagons, filled with pretty girls singing patriotic songs; vehicles, having aboard and in operation tanneries, carriage factories, a wagon factory; a steam-engine, bearing motto: "Industry, the Nation's Hope;" a printing press, issuing and distributing, all along to the crowds, circulars or tracts for our Democratic friends; and other trades and works on wheels, formed a feature of the line, and evinced in unmistakable tones the will of the people.

After traversing several prominent streets, the whole line, over two miles in length, and illumed with nearly ten thousand torches, swung clear into the grand boulevard—Washington-street. All the organizations were then in column, and I beheld a scene of glory and grandeur such as never before was witnessed in this capital. I remember, as freshly as if it were yesterday, the great Democratic Douglas demonstration in 1860, when Mr. Douglas himself was here. This fact induced an immense outpouring of the unterrified, and the column of torches was certainly long and the enthusiasm great. But the display last evening was in every respect greater and grander, eclipsing Douglasism, or Wide-Awakes of the memorable campaign of 1860. Participating in this rousing rally were "Fighting Boys in Blue," "Grant Boys," "Tanners," "Bummers," "Grant Cavalry," and other uniformed bodies. The line proceeded eastward quite to the city's limits, thence countermarching filled literally the whole distance of Washington-street for two miles. No language of mine could portray its glorious aspect—no trumpet tones impress the boundless enthusiasm of the whole line, and the ceaseless congratulatory cheering of the dense masses of people overflowing the wide sideways and occuping half the broad street, Roman candles shot into the skies at all points; Bengal lights intensified the brilliant scene from scores of buildings; no expense was spared by hundreds of leading merchants and business men to illuminate their establishments in the most attractive and beautiful form; and just at the time when the head of the column reached the State-house-square, the remainder stretching back two miles, bright-walled by fifty thousand spectators, and marching in a blaze of glory to patriotic airs, deafening cheers resounding through every square, the picture culminated! In any attempt to portray it on paper, I respectfully subside. It was our love-feast; fifty thousand ladies and gentlemen loosened the reigns of proper restraint, and by the light of ten thousand lamps borne by ten thousand Boys in Blue we painted on the clear sky our song of rejoicing. Out went our hearts to the surviving soldiery, and up went our star of hope.

The point from which I witnessed the inspiriting scene was excellent. On account of the Times and the profession of journalism itself, permit me to acknowledge the kindness of Mrs. J. W. Burson, the unpretentious and generous wife of Hon. John W. Burson, a banker of Muncie, this State, and member of the Republican State Central Committee, from whose spacious apartments in the Bates House I was afforded a view of the night's display, which I could not have elsewhere obtained. She is a thorough Republican and most estimable lady, and her unselfish generosity in opening wide her rooms to numerous friends on this occasion deserves this paragraph of thanks. *Apropos*, I may say that the

PRIZE BANNER,

given to the county sending the largest organization of Fighting Boys in Blue, was captured by the Muncie delegation. I believe it numbers 1,260 men. After the body of the procession had countermarched to Masonic Hall, thus closing the day's grand work, the presentation speech, giving this beautiful prize banner to the Muncie delegation, was made by the eloquent and talented Major Jonathan W. Gordon, of Indianapolis. His speech was received with constant joyous shouts of approval, and as a *finale* to this cursory glance at this extraordinary occasion, I give you the closing paragraph of Major Gordon's address, viz.:

"As a memorial for past, and an incentive to future services in the cause of our common country, its institutions and glory, on behalf of the Committee I now present you this beautiful banner. They know that you will never dishonor it, or suffer it to be insulted. Take it, then, and let it inspire you with a deeper and holier love for your country and its past renown, and a more intense and abiding hatred for that treason which would break it up and destroy it, than you have ever cherished before. Take it, and bear it proudly aloft at the head of your resistless column, until your leader shall be seated at the helm of State, and our peace shall become established and assured under his sway. Then, after having realized that

'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war,'

fold up the dear old banner, and lay it away in the Capitol, fast by the ark of the Constitution. There let it remain, as a sacred thing, while the light of peace, liberty, equality and fraternity to which it has conducted us shall forever brighten and bless our whole vast country, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

So shall our trials leave a track
Of glory, permanent and bright,
To which the brave of after times,
The suffering brave, shall long look back
With proud regret—and by its light
Watch through the hours of slavery's night,
For vengeance on the oppressor's crimes.

REPUBLICAN PEACE.

Not a single event of a belligerent nature occurred to mar the glory of this great day. So far as I could learn, no arrests were made. Sobriety was almost universal. Good will and amiable fellowship ruled the hour. Grant's platform, "Let us have peace," was strikingly reiterated. The results will be substantial and solid. Mark a corroboration hereof in October. Democracy looks melancholy. Republican skies are glowingly bright. Harmony prevails and Indiana is our own. J. Q. T.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Address of the Negroes to the Native Whites.

The negroes of South Carolina have issued an address to their white fellow-citizens, the principal points of which are these:

"Fellow-citizens: We, the colored citizens of Charleston, address you, in answer to two very remarkable addresses which you have of late issued in this city respecting us and our race in this city and State. You have first addressed a communication to the white people of this city and State, and in fact to the whole world, in which you have been pleased to allude to our race in such a manner, and in such terms, as to place us in a false light before all mankind, attributing to us motives and designs, aims and determinations of revenge, rapine, arson, murder, pillage and violence such as we never entertained for a moment, nor had any reason to perform or attempt; you have in that special address to the whites of this State, and to the whole country, charged us with seeking to destroy your property, to bring on a war of races, and thus inaugurate a reign of terror, such as did prevail here during the late unhappy war, which attempt we emphatically deny as groundless. In your last address to the colored voters, sanctioned by authority of the Democratic Party, you have assumed to direct us in the exercise of our rights as freedmen; you have claimed in the first paragraph to be 'our best friends,' that 'we are naturally your friends, and you are naturally our friends; any other relations between us are unnatural and injurious to both.' Your protestations of friendship certainly demand of us a proper and respectful recognition and acknowledgment; we should be devoid of that high characteristic which has been the redeeming feature in our national character, under the most cruel and unchristian treatment ever inflicted by a civilized nation upon their 'friends.' We do, at all times and in all places, appreciate kindness bestowed, and we are ready at all times to concede to our friends whatever demands they may make upon us, when such demands do not involve the surrender of our manhood and the degradation of our wives and children. You have been very kind in laying down a line of conduct for us in the political arena. It may be that our 'ignorance and uncivilization,' our 'incapacity' to comprehend the true meaning of English words, and the position of the parties now contending for the supremacy in the Government of this country, is a sufficient reason why we do not understand or 'see it' in the same light with you. * * * You find fault with us because we have by our political action elevated Northern white men to offices of remuneration and trust; because we have not put intelligent colored men into position. To this we can but reply that *you were all arrayed against the measures of reconstruction; your* intelligent white men would not take part in the politics of the State; you opposed every measure which Congress offered to this and the other States lately in rebellion; your best men, your newspapers and orators, *all urged your race not to take part in the reconstruction* of the State under the acts of Congress.

THE 'BLACK CODE.'

You acted on that advice, you did nothing to encourage us, you derided the idea of granting us the right to vote; when your Legislature met in 1865–66, you passed that infamous Black Code which is a disgrace to civilization; in that you denied us all rights in common with other people in the State; you, by these acts, denied our children the school-house; you imposed penalties on us, which were not imposed on white men; there were crimes which, if committed by a white man, he was imprisoned, but if committed by a black man, he was hung. We submit to you whether that course was not enough to make us disbelieve every protestation of love which you make; your laws provided for taking and binding out our children and subjecting us to all manner of disabilities; we could not pursue any trade or calling in this State without a written permission from some white man; we could not sell any article of barter without the consent first obtained from some magistrate; with all these facts before us, and your negro code before us, and the Penitentiary filled with our race, as the results of your legislation and the acts of your judges and lawyers, do you not see why we have been constrained to trust to strangers rather than to those who claim that they are our natural friends?

WHO IS TO BLAME.

* * * We believe that, if you had accepted the Congressional plan of reconstruction in good faith, you would to-day have been the governing power in South Carolina. We know that *if your leading men had come forward and assured the country that you were sincere in your acceptance of restoration, you could have polled a hundred thousand votes among the colored people* of this State for Southern white men instead of Northern white men; you yourselves are to blame for all this discord among us. * * * Can you have the heart to ask colored men to vote for men who deny that they are capable of voting intelligibly? Can you ask us to vote our liberties away forever? Can you ask us to sustain a party which is pledged to divest us of all the privileges in law which we now enjoy? Can you hope that we will be frightened at your threat of extermination because we wish to enjoy the same rights in common with other men? We do not feel assured that to vote for your party will be advantageous to us and our children.

WHAT THE NEGROES DESIRE.

* * * We are desirous of living in this country with you in peace; we will hail the day with delight when all those antagonistic feelings shall pass away, when we shall be united in sentiment and identified in interest, when we can act in harmony in all that pertains to our common country and general good. We desire to see our State regain her wonted prosperity and bound faith, with new vigor of recuperation. We wish to see our agricultural, mechanical and mercantile resources developed, and giving an impetus to the genius of our citizens. We desire to see the thousands of poor people on homesteads of their own, contributing their share in paying the taxes of our State; and we are willing to join hands and heart with you in forwarding all of those interests. But *we cannot surrender the great palladium of our liberties—the ballot-box*—for any consideration whatever. And if we are to be massacred because we refuse to vote the Democratic ticket; if we are to be murdered in cold blood because we will not sell our manhood, *then let it come*—we can die but once; and if, as you state, thirty millions of white men are going to fall upon four millions because they are black, and will not vote for Horatio Seymour and F. P. Blair for President and Vice-President of the United States, both of whom have declared that the negroes have no right to vote, then *we are prepared to die, but not to vote to be killed.* With a strong faith in God and eternal justice, we wait the decision of high Heaven. If our cause be just, God will not suffer us to fail with a firm faith in the right. We ask nothing at the hands of our fellow-man but a fair chance in the race of life, and equal opportunities for ourselves, our wives and our children. We ask no more."

The Elective Franchise—The Democratic Committee Call Upon all the Whites to Vote.

To the People of South Carolina:

It was referred to the State Central Executive Committee, by the late Democratic Convention, to inquire into the disabilities imposed, by reason of the war, upon a portion of our people, restraining them from the exercise of the elective franchise in South Carolina, and to publish the conclusions attained for the information of the people of the State. The Committee, in the discharge of that duty, announce that they have examined the subject, and beg to state:

1. That no such disabilities now exist by or under the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction act, the State having been officially declared to be in the Union.

2. That no such disabilities exist under the so-called amendment, known as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the disabilities therein expressed having reference to office-holding, and not to voting.

3. That no such disabilities exist by the so-called State Constitution of 1868, under which it is claimed that the State has been reconstructed and restored to the Union.

The undersigned therefore announce that no such disabilities exist by force of any law, or supposed law, or authority whatever; and they urge their hitherto disfranchised fellow-citizens, in every part of the State, to exercise their right to vote at the coming election for President and Vice-President, of which right they have been so long deprived by military power.

By order of the Executive Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Eloquent Address of Soldiers and Sailors of Allegheny County.

About 250 soldiers and sailors, now residing in Pittsburg, Penn., and vicinity, have signed the following address, calling a county convention in that city, irrespective of party:

Comrades: At an informal gathering of a few soldiers, not politicians or partisans, the question was raised as to how soldiers would probably vote in the approaching election. Those assembled, though in times past divided in political sentiment, proved unanimous in support of Gen. Grant. It was determined to issue an address to our comrades, calling a meeting of all who desire the election of Gen. Grant, with a view to concert of action. This conclusion was arrived at without consultation with any politician or political Executive Committee, and uninfluenced by suggestions from such parties. When Treason dared to attempt the overthrow of our Government and the disruption of the Union, we waited not to consult our former political parties or their leaders, or to see on what side our party might range itself, but we all—Democrats, Republicans and Bell-Everett men—sprang promptly to arms to save our common country from its foes. And now that the excitement of conflict is passed, the clash of arms hushed, muskets and accoutrements laid aside, amid the quiet and comforts of home, we look back on our patriotic course with pride, mingled only with tears over the memory of our fallen comrades; not one feeling of self-reproach mars the retrospect, although we recollect that among our companions in arms were many who had been our political opponents, and among our foes were some whom we had revered and followed as political guides and oracles. At the close of the war, some who had gone away Democrats came back Republicans; but not a few returned with the expectation of voting again with the ever glorious Democratic Party, hoping and believing that it had seen and repented its errors. Some of us have since our return supported the nominees of the Democratic Party. But now that another general election impends, it is our duty again to choose sides—not as partisans, but as patriots. A true Union soldier can never become a mere party man.

Believing this, the undersigned address this call to their fellow-soldiers, not in behalf of a political party or its nominees, but in behalf of the peace and prosperity of our nation, which are again threatened. Had the Democratic Party spurned the dictation of Wade Hampton and his co-traitors, and offered us a loyal, honest Union platform, with Hancock or some other candidate, with a good war record, some at least of the undersigned would not have joined in issuing this call. But with such a platform and ticket, championed by Wade Hampton, Semmes, Cobb, Toombs, Wise and other like traitors, we cannot hesitate as to our course. To say that the threats of these enemies of the Union mean nothing is worse than folly; they proved themselves terribly in earnest before, and we have every reason to believe them so now.

Regarding this as a renewal of the great contest we helped to decide in the field, we have again laid aside all party feeling and have enlisted under the noble soldier who led us to victory when others had failed. Gen. Grant is not and cannot become a party man. He is a true, earnest and faithful friend of the Union. The Republican Party cannot claim him, though the nominee of that party; he is in fact the candidate of the true Union men of the nation, just as Horatio Seymour is the candidate of the Southern traitors, though nominally the Democratic candidate. We invite all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the county, who, though ever ready to fight for the Union, still prefer peace to war, to meet us on the 10th day of September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at City Hall, to consider the expediency of organizing an Independent Veteran Corps. If deemed expedient, we propose to organize not a Republican club, but a Union Phalanx, to support Grant, Colfax and peace. Come out in your might and show the rebels, who threaten our country, that the soldiers of the Union in Allegheny County are not to be intimidated or inveigled from duty. "Let us have peace."

ALABAMA.

Imprudent Democratic Speakers and Writers.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Alabama, held in Montgomery on the 3d inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama should not, and in justice cannot, be held responsible for the intemperate or imprudent expressions of any newspaper or public speaker acting upon individual responsibility.

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama is essentially a party of law and order, and has no purpose inconsistent with peace, and contemplates no changes, other than those which may be accomplished through the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama hereby declare that they are not responsible, and will not be held responsible, in any degree, for the intemperate articles, wood cuts and erratic paragraphs appearing in the columns of the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, a paper published at Tuscaloosa, in Tuscaloosa County, in this State, and that they wholly disavow its course, in this respect, as tending to produce a false impression as to the real sentiments and principles of the party, and as threatening violence and a breach of the law.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* indorses this action of the Committee fully and unequivocally, commenting upon it as follows:

"Already the Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama, in common with the entire Southern people—we mean the Conservative white race now actually struggling for their continued existence as a people—have suffered by the folly or intemperate zeal of public speakers and newspapers beyond forbearance. We are compelled to take measures to defend ourselves against those who misrepresent our opinions and purposes, to our great, and may be lasting, injury. We need not say that for Mr. Ryland Randolph personally (the editor of the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*) we cherish much kindness, while we are perfectly aware of the excitement of his feelings occasioned by the rude and tyrannical treatment received in his arrest and incarceration, by the military despots who until recently have held our liberties and lives at their supreme disposal. But Mr. Randolph has no right to claim to act as the editor of a newspaper, within the organization of our peaceful, noble and intelligent party, and habitually utter sentiments and threaten proceedings utterly abhorrent to its principles and temper."

LOUISIANA.

Official Relations Between the Military and Parish Officers—Instructions from Gen. Buchanan.

Headquarters Department of Louisiana,
New-Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 1868.

Circular No. 2.—In order that the official relations between the Commanders of military posts and detachments, and the Sheriffs of the various parishes and counties of the States comprising this Department may be fully understood by all concerned, the following instructions are communicated for the government of such Commanders:

The Sheriff, being a State officer, usually appointed for a particular county or parish, is restricted in the execution of his duties to the territorial limits of such county or parish. His right to require the assistance of a *posse comitatus* is supreme within such limits. He is therefore authorized, in cases of unlawful resistance to his authority clearly shown to exist, to require the assistance of any troops serving within his district. In such cases the Military Commander will be required to render the assistance called for; provided, that in the exercise of a sound discretion, he is satisfied that the necessity for such service exists. But should he not be thoroughly satisfied of this, he will decline to act until he can make a report to and receive special instructions from these headquarters in each case.

The official relations of Military Commanders and United States Marshals are to be defined as follows: The Marshal, being a United States officer, is acting under the same authority as that which governs the Military Commander himself; and his district being ordinarily restricted to the limits of the State, his authority to call for the assistance of troops in cases arising out of a resistance to the laws of the United States, is coextensive with the limits of such State. He will, therefore, have a right to call upon any Military Commander within his district for such assistance as the nature of the case may require; but the Military Commander will, as before indicated, exercise a sound discretion in deciding upon the necessity for the use of the troops.

In no case is it deemed proper to consider a mere riotous demonstration as a case calling for the interposition of the military forces, which should not be displayed until it shall be absolutely necessary for them to act.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. Buchanan.
Thos. H. Neill, Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General U.S.A., A. A. Adjutant-General.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, Democratic Congressman from the North Carolina Sixth District.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Sept. 5.

The *Old North State*, Democrat, speaking of the Statesville rebel Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Congress, thus refers to the distinguished gentleman above mentioned:

"Up to the last moment hopes had been entertained by many that our present Representative, Hon. Nat. Boyden, whose course at the last session gave such universal satisfaction, would announce his intention to support the nominees of the New-York Convention. In that event he would have been unanimously nominated. We even believe that he would have been renominated if he had been known to be neutral. But the delegates to the Convention learning from one of their number, who had a personal interview with Mr. Boyden but a few days before, that he was certainly for Grant and Colfax, his name was not mentioned in that body. It is understood that Mr. Boyden will be an independent candidate for Congress, and that he will publish a card announcing the fact in a few days."

This fixes Mr. Boyden's position. It also secures the vote of the District for Grant and Colfax. It is now certain that the Republicans will carry every district in the State, and carry the Presidential ticket by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority.

The White Boys in Blue Who Never Wore the Blue.

One of the Indianapolis, Ind., "Boys in Blue" is on trial in that city, for being concerned in the outrages committed upon a negro in that City a few nights ago, on the occasion of a Democratic meeting. The White Boys in Blue aim to be considered an association of Union soldiers who are now in favor of the election of the Democratic ticket. How reliable their claim sometimes is, may be seen from the following extract from the sworn testimony given on the trial:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Alfred Williams.
Q.—Are you a member of the White Boys in Blue?
A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—What company do you belong to? A.—I belong to the Gunboat Company.
Q.—Were you ever on a gunboat? A.—*No, Sir!*
Q.—Were you ever in the service of the United States? A.—*No, Sir!*

Robert R. Hardurck was called, and was asked as to his brilliant career as a defender of the Union. The result appears in the following:

Q.—Are you a member of the White Boys in Blue?
A.—I am.
Q.—What company? A.—Company C.
Q.—What were you doing the night of the riot?
A.—I was on *parole*.
Q.—Might it not have been *patrol?* A.—Well, it was something or other, whatever you call it.
Q.—(Half indignantly)—Were you ever in the military service? A.—*No Sir!*

Letter from Hon. E. B. Bigelow.

Hon. E. B. Bigelow, who was the nominee for Congress of the Democrats in the Third District of Massachusetts a few years since, has caused to be published the following letter, which is significant:

Boston, Aug. 28, 1868.

Gentlemen: Your notification of my election as President of the Democratic Club of Ward No. Nine reached me to-day on my return from the White Mountains, and I hasten to reply to it.

It is nearly eight years since I resolved to take no official part in politics, preferring to be free to support or oppose public measures according to my individual judgment, unbiassed by party ties or precepts, and as I cannot approve some of the grounds on which the Democratic Party have entered the present Presidential canvass, it would be improper for me at this time to hold any official position in its organization, and I respectfully decline the office to which I have been elected.

Thanking the members of the Club for this expression of their confidence, I am, gentlemen,

Very truly yours, E. B. Bigelow.

Hon. J. M. Wightman, Samuel Rice, Esq., Committee.

Republican Mass Meeting in Sullivan County.

The largest Republican meeting ever held in the southern part of Sullivan County was at Phillipsport, in the Mamakating Valley, last Saturday afternoon. Democrats who say there is no enthusiasm for Grant ought to have been there. Twenty-five hundred were present. Processions came from the valley and mountains, with flags and banners. In one procession young ladies dressed in white to equal the number of States. Also a large wagon drawn by eight yoke of oxen. Two bands of music—one from Ellenville and one from Kerhonkson, and the Mamakating Glee Club. The meeting was held "on the old camp ground," and addressed by Hon. Chauncey Depew and Geo. Van Wyck. The same evening Mr. Depew addressed a large audience at Hanson's Hall, Middletown, N. Y.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting in Ulster County.

On Saturday night a monster demonstration was had at Ellenwell, Ulster County. Great enthusiasm prevailed. John Sym, Esq., presided. Billings sang one of his best songs. Two brass bands enlivened the occasion, and a speech by Gen. Van Wyck. The people are beginning to move in their strength.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fourteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held its first public meeting last night at its rooms, No. 23 Third-avenue. Joseph C. Pinckney, the President, was in the chair. A. H. Mulligan and Peter Cook, Vice-Presidents; M. S. Dunham and F. S. Cantrell, Secretaries, and Hiram Merritt, Treasurer, were also present.

A speech was made by State Senator Geo. H. Andrews, of New-York, in which he lauded both Gen. Grant and Mr. Griswold in contradistinction to their opponents, and was followed by a campaign song, sung by Mr. W. E. McDonough. Hon. Thomas W. Connor, of Louisiana, then spoke effectively. The room was crowded and the assemblage enthusiastic.

The Club is working hard in distributing campaign documents in the Democratic stronghold where it is situated, and keeps a book where any Republican may enter the name of an individual to whom it might be advisable for the Club to send them. A reading-room is also open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., free to the public.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The Republican Club of this district, of which Mr. John D. Ottiwell is President, held a meeting last evening at their hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. A fine band of music played several popular airs during the evening.

Mr. Ottiwell introduced as the first speaker Col. Willard, who referred in scathing terms to the unpatriotic course pursued by Gov. Seymour during the war. For such a man, he said, no honest citizen could vote. Col. Willard also spoke of the Democratic Convention, and of the fact that they had invited rebels to take part in its councils. He announced himself as a Jacksonian Democrat, but declared that the Democratic Party was no more like its former self than Benedict Arnold was like Washington.

Col. Henry Beamy was next introduced. He said that during his travels through this State he had found a remarkable outpouring of enthusiasm for the Republican nominees. If no fraudulent votes were put in, Griswold would carry the State by 50,000. In any event we should carry it by 15,000 or 20,000. The Colonel then referred to the Eight-hour law, which he said was a good law, as it distributed the amount of work to be done, and would give employment to those now idle. The workingmen had to thank the Republicans for this law. The workingman would find, under all circumstances, that the Republican Party was the one which would care best for his interests, and it was for this party he should ever vote.

After a short and spirited speech from Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, the meeting adjourned.

During the evening Mr. Anderson favored the meeting with some excellent vocal music.

Meeting of the Central Grant Club.

A spirited meeting of the original friends of Gen. Grant, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, was held in the hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, under the leadership of Hon. Rufus F. Andrews. Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Senator Murphy and many other like staunch Republicans, formed an organization for the purpose of furthering the nomination and election of Gen. Grant, many weeks before the meeting of the Chicago Convention. Under the name of the Central Grant Club, this organization made the first formal movement in behalf of Gen. Grant, and worked energetically, first to accomplish the nomination, and since then to further his election.

At the meeting last evening Mr. James U. Parr acted as Chairman and Mr. George H. Sheldon as Secretary. The Chairman announced that the meeting was the first of those to be held every Monday evening until the election. A member then stated that a number of the members of the Club were absent at a very important meeting, from which the gratifying result of largely reducing the Democratic majority in this City. He was not at liberty to speak more definitely in the matter, but he felt that an early adjournment of the Club, in order that others might repair to that meeting, would be entirely proper. It being ordered that a meeting of the Executive Committee be held on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, the Club adjourned until 8 o'clock the same evening.

Republican Central Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican Central Committee met at the office of Hon. Charles S. Spencer, No. 84 Franklin-street, yesterday. The subject of guarding the ballot-boxes on the occasion of the next election was fully considered, and the determination arrived at that members should be responsible for the guardianship to be extended over all the wards within the limits of their respective districts. The subject of holding public meetings at stated intervals was also discussed, after which the meeting adjourned.

First Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held at No. 78 Hudson-street last evening, Mr. Samuel S. Wykoff occupying the chair, in the absence of the President, Mr. Joshua Abbe. Mr. John W. Hesse and Mr. Wm. H. Bailey acted as Secretaries. After the business of initiating new members, brief addresses were made by Mr. Kingsley, Sr., and Mr. McFarland, after which the meeting adjourned.

Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

A reading-room has been opened by the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District, No. 464 Third-avenue, and last evening was devoted to the celebration of the event. Mr. E. C. Johnson, the President of the Club, was in the chair, assisted by Samuel M. Cox, Secretary. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Johnson, in a short speech. He was followed by Mr. Farnham, of the Seventh Regiment, and Mr. Wm. Virgil Waller. The room was crowded. There were many Democrats assembled, who seemed interested in the speeches and were very orderly. The Republicans present were enthusiastic and applausive.

The Tammany General Committee.

A regular meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening, Sachem Tweed occupying the chair, in the absence of Mayor Hoffman, who is in Buffalo for the purpose of addressing a meeting in that city to-night. The attendance was unusually large, many of the leading men of the Society being present. The principal business transacted was the election of new members, and among these were Gen. Frank P. Blair, Gen. Slocum, Hon. James Brooks, James B. Craig, and many others from different sections of the country. The next regular meeting will be held on the first Monday of next month.

Third and Fourth Wards, Brooklyn, Grant Club.

The second meeting of the Third and Fourth Wards, Brooklyn, Grant and Colfax Club, was held at the headquarters in Washington-street, last night, Luther B. Wyman, Esq., presiding. The first speaker was Major James Haggerty, who expressed his sorrow that there could be found even an ignorant or unlearned Irishman who could be duped into voting for such a demagogue as Seymour. He had been approached by some of his fellow-countrymen and asked why he wasn't in the Democratic Party, and he replied that he had looked at the Democratic Party for a while, but he failed to see the Democracy. Mr. Haggerty then proceeded to show the parallel between our political parties and those in England, referring to John Bright and Lord John Russell as Party leaders. He said that the political power of Bright was a vindication of our institutions and an evidence that the people of England were in sympathy with the true Democrats of this country—the Republican Party. He regretted that Irishmen fresh from the teaching of such men as Bright and abhorrent of the Aristocracy, of which Russell was the type, should, when they landed in this country, in violation of all love of liberty, fling themselves into the ranks of those who proclaimed themselves the foes to universal freedom, yet he believed the day was not distant when his countrymen would see more plainly, and recognize at a glance their own and their country's friends—not in the Democratic Party, which abused their judgment, but in that party which has ever been consistent in its teaching.

Mr. A. W. Tierney followed, and in the course of a neat speech charged that in New-York there were 40,000 voters of the Democratic ticket whose signatures consisted of two strokes crossed at right angles, and this was the main support of the party whose organ charged that Gen. Grant was an illiterate man. He thought the Democratic Party had better open school before they practiced quite so lavish criticism on statesmen and soldiers.

Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, Grant Club Banner-raising.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in Brooklyn took place last evening, Mr. J. T. Norton in the chair. The occasion was the banner-raising at the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets, under the auspices of the Tenth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The music was served up in fine style by the band of the Twenty-third Regiment, and the sky was brilliantly lighted up with the reflection of the fireworks, which were profuse. If the meetings continue to be so well attended as this was last night halls will be of no use—the proceedings will have to take place outside. The speakers last evening were Messrs. H. P. Crozier and John A. Quintard. Both gentlemen spoke with good effect, and their remarks were applauded with a vigor that indicated good intentions in November.

Democracy in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn.

There was a large meeting of the Democracy at the Banner raising in the Fifth Ward, of Brooklyn last evening, under the auspices of the Democratic Club of that ward. There was a grand display of fireworks, blue lights, red lights and music. The meeting was held at the corner of Prospect-street and Hudson-avenue. After the adoption of resolutions endorsing the Seymour and Blair platform, Mr. Richard Busteed, cousin of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, made a speech and read a letter from Horatio Seymour, expressing regret at his absence, and assuring them that "all was right." Mayor Kalbfleisch made the next speech, in the course of which he assured his audience that one hundred negroes were not as good, in any way, as ninety-nine white men, and that they (the negroes) had no right to the suffrage. He branded Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. Sickles and Gen. Butler as renegades. Speeches were also made by Gen. Nagle, Hon. John C. Jacobs and others.

Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, Democratic Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, Democracy was held at the headquarters of the South Brooklyn Democratic Association, at the corner of Court and Butler streets, last evening, Mr. Daniel D. Briggs presiding. Alderman Bergen offered a series of resolutions, indorsing the National and State nominations and platforms, which were adopted. Addresses were made by Hon. Erastus Brooks and Hon. S. D. Morris, District Attorney, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Prusso-Italian Imbroglio—Public Opinion Concerning the United States—The Sale of Ecclesiastical Property—The War Cloud—Religious Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1868.

Parliament is out of the way, but the dispute is still going on in the newspapers between the Piedmontese, Tuscan and other parties. Gen. LAMARMORA continues to be the conspicuous figure; the hero of some, and to others the least worthy man who has attempted to serve the State. The Italian political pillory is not a more comfortable place than something similar to it has been found by those who have braved the buffetings of public life in America and England. Pamphlets multiply, and each contains a new accusation or argument in defence. The controversy will end at last, as have many more important ones before, and without a rupture between two friendly States. The Italian and Prussian alliance, however, has not gained anything by the recent publicity given to facts.

PUBLIC OPINION.

I do not know how it is, unless it comes from sympathy with the Italians, that an American, or at least this one, feels a desire that the people of Italy may have a good opinion of our country. It is, doubtless, a matter of sentiment, for there are few interests which demand that we should stand well with European nations, and least of all with this. We can get along pretty well without European aid. But no one can deny that we value the good opinion of Europe. Perhaps the illusions of these old civilizations are too strong with us, for they help to keep up, rather than to destroy, the semi-provincial spirit of our society. We are always looking off toward the Old World to see how both coat and manners are cut.

As for Italy, I think there are no Italians who hate us, as many do the English and French. We have given them no reason, for we have never deceived them, nor put on airs of superiority, so offensive to a spirited people. Italy has given the world so many lessons, in its long history, that the debt due her can never be quite paid. The whole human race has certainly reason enough to regard with a feeling of admiration and gratitude much that has taken place on this little theatre of the Latin Peninsula. The Germans will be sure to understand us, for they have the best opportunities. The English, also, so far as their passions and prejudices enable them to learn of other nations, can find out what we are. The French, of course, will always be our friends, for their imaginations are intoxicated with the happy illusion that American independence was established by France. The Italians are sincerely disposed to know the simple truth about our state, and we have nothing to do but to teach them. They have few books about America written in their own language, but frequent articles now appear in their leading reviews; among the most recent of which is the statement of the character, objects and relations of the two great parties which divide our politics, in the last number of the *Nuova Antologia*.

I have never seen in Italy a copy of that extremely useful book for foreigners, the compendium of statistical and other information, about the United States, prepared by Mr. BIGELOW when he was Consul at Paris. As it is in the French language, which most Italians of any instruction read, the information which it contains would be accessible without a translation. It would be well if many copies of the book were in possession here.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

A report is printed of the amount of ecclesiastical property disposed of up to the end of last month. The gross sum realized is 174,000,000 of francs, an advance of 35 per cent. upon the appraised value of 130,000,000. The first sale was made in October, last year, and the receipts from monthly sales since have ranged from 12,000,000 to somewhat more than 20,000,000 francs. So far the Government and the country have reason to be satisfied with the results of the great project. But a small part of this wealth has yet been touched. When one thinks of this and other sweeping measures of legislation which the Government of the new State has ordered, one is surprised at the boldness with which this people, recently introduced to liberty, have acted. In a country like England it would take a hundred years to bring about such changes.

The Pope sent out a bull cursing all those who dared to purchase confiscated church property and reading them out of meeting. But I have not yet heard that any house has been struck by lightning, bought and honestly paid for at the sale. On the contrary, some of them have been made very comfortable residences for laymen, after a moderate expenditure for whitewash and paint. Even VICTOR EMMANUEL, who is under a double ban, has a digestion just as good as that of the next man, and has no more pains and side-stitches than those suffer who yield in an equal degree to physical indulgences. The Italian Government is obliged reluctantly to pay into the Papal treasury some millions of francs annually, interest money on its portion of the Roman debt, and this is the principal source of satisfaction open to the Pope.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The inquiry is still raised, what nation is to be the first to tempt the tragic vicissitudes of war? A few more months will complete the new military squares, and put the last polish upon weapons, and against whom is their force to be tried? Europe does not forget that while the order of the day has been *l'Empire c'est la paix*, the Empire has made war all round the compass. The condition of Europe is at the same time sad and hopeful. It is sad enough to see so many millions of the most vigorous part of the population taken from productive labor, to learn and to practice the trade of killing; but there is hope, under more enlightened popular intelligence, that this force may be turned to better account.

Time will reveal to us the truth, and there is little profit in speculating upon the immediate future of Europe; but most people are persuaded that important changes are imminent. Few doubt that the great stroke meditated by France is the acquisition of the Rhine boundary, which would add 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 to the population of the Empire. Whatever good fortune might come to Germany, with her population raised to 45,000,000, France would remain the most powerful State in Europe, and French ambition would be satisfied. Some are looking for a general convulsion, the full consequences of which no one is bold enough or wise enough to forecast. That before many months we shall hear of a battle on the Rhine, as vast in its proportions as any of which there is record, is the opinion of many observers. The Pope's opinion may not be worth much, but we are told that this prophet is convinced that the moment of great trial is not far off.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

At Resina, near Naples, about a week ago, there occurred one of those disturbances of the peace growing out of religious fanaticism, lately grown somewhat common. The lower people, determined to celebrate, as in old times, the *festa* of the Assumption of the Virgin, went about the country, headed by two priests and a band of music, collecting subscriptions to meet the expense. Such proceedings are now prohibited by law. The priests were arrested and put in prison to answer for their offence. The mob ran tumultuously about the town, setting fire to public offices, demanding the liberation of the priests, and crying "*Viva religion*, and down with its assassins." The Police were obliged to fire repeatedly upon the people, or rather mob, before order was restored. The excitement is somewhat abated.

ANGELICO.

The Southern Rebels—How They Went Out and how They Will Come Back.

From the Mobile Register, Aug. 29.

We are asked to get on our knees and confess a lie which we do not believe, to dishonor ourselves as self-convicted traitors and beg pardon for committing treason, while *in our innermost hearts we believe we only fought for the principles of free government embodied in our common Constitution.* In short, that we are not fit for political companionship and relations of fraternal equality with our Northern countrymen until we have disgraced ourselves as no true American can ever consent to do. Let it be understood that the South went out of the Union at least like men, and like men took arms to defend its right—that during the whole struggle, by land and sea, they did nothing to forfeit their character of manhood or cause their Northern brethren to blush that they were Americans. If we ever get back to the Union, we propose to go back with heads erect like men, and not crawl back on our bellies like spaniels. We propose to enter the Union through its front portals, thrown wide open by a magnanimous people, lately our foemen in the field, now brothers since the tomahawk was buried. We did not disgrace the American name while we were out, and we will not disgrace it when we come in. And if we are to cheat and lie and demean ourselves, in order to make ourselves worthy of and acceptable to the so-called "Conservative people," we shall have to live forever without their approbation. The South never "rebelled" against the Constitution of the United States; for it took it out with it and set it up on its own altar; it never "rebelled" against the Union, but against a sectional party that did not respect the Union; nor did it "rebel" against the North, for a peer cannot rebel against a peer. The South believed its rights of freedom and property were not safe under an abolition Radical administration, and if any doubted it then, the bigotry, tyranny and cruelty of that party since the war has gone far to remove those doubts. And we are of those who to-day believe that *the blood poured out in this war* as a protest against the "unconstitutionalism" of the Republican Party *was a necessary libation to the genius of free American institutions*, and will yet, under Heaven, prove the salvation of the American Constitution.

The Missouri Political Troubles—Address of the Democratic Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Missouri, have issued the following address to the people of that State:

ROOMS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30, 1868.

Whereas, Efforts of designing demagogues in different parts of the State have been manifested by unlawful and unauthorized rules coming from Superintendents of Registration, wholly outside of and in violation of all law, infamous in their character and design, and a disgrace to any age or country; and,

Whereas, The appearance of armed partisans at the place of registration at Easton, in Buchanan County, under the pretext of protecting the Registrars from violence, but in truth and in fact to deter qualified persons from registering under the law as voters—

It is therefore recommended that these and similar schemes of violence and fraud should be viewed by the people as cumulative evidence of the unlawful and tyrannical designs of office-holders and demagogues to retain power against the will of the people, by depriving them of their inestimable right of franchise, and should nerve them to deeds of greater effort and sacrifice that the law shall be faithfully and honestly administered, and that every citizen may retain the rights guaranteed to him.

In the name of the Democratic Party of the State, we declare that the only purpose of the party is to secure a fair and impartial registration of the people under the Registration law. That done, the Democratic Party will abide the people's will, lawfully expressed at the ballot-box. But the people are assured that "as the laws protect us while we sleep," with them we will make common cause against all usurpations designed to defeat the will of the people, lawfully expressed. To that end we recommend to all persons to report every violation of law resulting in their rejection, as voters, to these headquarters, and such reports will be considered and receive necessary attention, without any costs to the party aggrieved.

Fellow-citizens, insist upon your rights under the law to be registered. Your dearest interests are at stake. Be earnest, firm, persistent within the law, but contend for your right to be registered and to vote, and never sit down satisfied with anything short of your rights under the law. In this you will have the sympathy and support of every friend of liberty and justice in the land.

By order of the Central Committee,

D. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

A Democratic Speech in South Carolina.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that the largest and most respectable Democratic meeting ever held in Lexington District convened on Saturday, Aug. 29. Capt. HENRY GEIGER presided, and introduced S. CAUGHMAN, Esq., who (the *Phœnix* says) first addressed the meeting in a true and impressive manner, and clearly satisfied all present of the infernal doctrines of the Radical Party. Other speakers were subsequently introduced, among them S. AGNEW, Esq. We quote the report in the *Phœnix* of Mr. AGNEW's speech, which certainly is a very curious one:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I may appear to make a personal appeal to you, but how many of you think of *the notorious consequences and great results and present conduct* rests upon your shoulders. When the bugle sounded its clarion notes for war, you responded like men. Now when the angel of peace calls upon you, will you respond again? we answer yes, we will be patient and watchful. The colored people are generally deluded, and are only acting under the instruction of bad white men to create a collision. What do the leaders care if a few negroes are killed; in fact, *that is their object*, so long as the Radical Party can, by that means, show that the South is as rebellious as ever; yes, my countrymen, one or two negroes killed anywhere in South Carolina would add largely to the Radical Party at the North. Can you not see their moves on the political chess-board? They feel that their game is desperate, yet we will check-mate them and save our country. *A few short months of patience and forbearance will accomplish all we require.* The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in November next is as certain as daylight follows darkness. We have sunk to the lowest depths of political degradation and ruin—the reaction is near and victory is ours. I feel *like the Scottish woman of Delhi*, when, surrounded by foes on every hand, men in gloom and women crying, she shouted "The Campbells are coming, don't you hear the slogan?" Two whole days in despair, on the third, a faint sound of bagpipes was heard; and it drew nearer and nearer; the Scottish Grays, with their rifles and claymores, hove in sight; the flying artillery unlimbered, and all was safe. With us, all is despair; but SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be our rifles, public opinion our artillery, and *a united people will sing Dixie.* From the green hills of Vermont to the golden shores of the great Pacific coast, Democracy now reigns; and I tell you, my countrymen, that even in Carolina and in the district of Lexington, Democracy will triumph before the ides of November pass. In less than six months you will not find a dozen men, white or colored, who will admit that they ever belonged to the Union League. As for the white men who belong to that *nest of hell-born devils*, who are they? The few native-born Carolinians who unfortunately have become mixed up in that black pie, *don't you see how they sink even with their own accursed class?* Where is the man who did not get to be United States Senator? Carpet-baggers and scalawagers elected to responsible offices find great difficulty in giving bonds. As for the carpet-baggers, their baggage is small and traveling easy; *they will vanish as dew before the sun.* I tell you, fellow-citizens, that the interest of the black man is to unite with the owners of Carolina's soil. What your old friends and masters promise, they will give you; but where is your forty acres of land and your mule, which your false carpet-baggers and scalawagers promised you? Vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR and you will have peace and prosperity, joy and happiness.

An Enthusiastic Admirer of Vallandigham Proves Altogether too Demonstrative.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Sept. 4.

Last Thursday the Great Martyr was to make a speech at St. Paris, Champaign County. The train upon which the eloquent exile was first expected arrived without him, and great grief fell upon the faithful. But the next train brought VAL., to the unexpected joy of the crowd. One enthusiastic person, "of the name of" BOWERSTOCK, was so overcome with joy that he rushed at the gentle VALLANDIGHAM to embrace him, flourishing a crab-stick in his delirium wildly. Being in a slightly wabbly condition from the frequent discouragements of the day, BOWERSTOCK inadvertently whacked the sainted martyr aside of the head with his crab-stick. The sainted martyr, in a state of chronic nervousness, "fearing in every bush an officer," immediately conceived himself to be the object of a horrible conspiracy. LOUIS NAPOLEON, Gen. CÆSAR, and other great men of different ages, have been subject to repeated attempts at assassination, why not the Great Martyr, who is in a more ass-ass-inate condition than any of them?

He raved and swore. He drew a revolver, with which (it seems) he is in the habit of encumbering his peaceful bosom. He swore he would not be murdered in this way by any damned Radical, you know! The reception party attempted to pacify him, by assuring him that he was the victim of the mistaken ecstacy of a dear friend. He refused to be convinced, and continued to rave wildly, until he was engineered into a carriage and driven off to the drug store for repairs, leaving the wretched BOWERSOCK sitting on a log, weeping hysterically.

Gen. Reynolds' Rule in Texas.

From the Austin (Texas) Republican, Aug. 26.

Already we begin to see the good effect that the appointment of Major-Gen. REYNOLDS to the command of the Fifth Military District is to have in restoring peace and order in Texas. The rapidity with which Texas desperadoes are being surrounded by a line of bayonets is indeed gratifying to every law and order-loving citizen. Within the last few days ten or twelve desperadoes have found quarters inside of the military encampment at this post. Arrangements are being made to "bag" bands of outlaws all over the State.

We are also pleased to learn that the Secretary of War, with the indorsement of the President, will give Gen. REYNOLDS all the assistance he may need to put an end to lawlessness in Texas.

The Military Commission, heretofore ordered to convene in this city, was organized yesterday, and will at once proceed to the trial of offenders. We presume the Court will be kept busy as long as the Military Government exists in Texas. The indications are that there will be no lack of prisoners for some time.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Among the Kentucky Democrats now heartily in favor of the election of GRANT and COLFAX are the following: WM. H. WADSWORTH, the best speaker in Kentucky, member of Congress from 1861 to 1865, now elector at large for GRANT and COLFAX; W. E. HOBSON, late Brigadier-General of volunteers, in 1866 Johnson candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, now Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District; JOHN M. HARLAN, late Colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteers, Attorney-General of the State from 1863 to 1867, voted for BAKER and supports GRANT; JOHN E. NEWMAN, until lately Circuit Judge of the Bardstown Circuit, voted for MCCLELLAN, now supports GRANT; R. B. BOLLING, first nominee of the Johnson men in 1866 for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, now Surveyor of the Port of Louisville; Dr. J. B. ENGLISH, of Owen County, State Senator from 1861 to 1865, and W. W. GARDNER, of Union, State Senator during the same years; J. H. WARD, Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry. All these men were always for the Union; but in 1864 they had not yet learned to know the true *animus* of the Democratic Party, and in 1866 most of them had not fully understood ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Democratic State Committee of South Carolina, in their resolutions denying that the allegations set forth in Gov. SCOTT's proclamation apply to the whites, say:

Resolved, That we emphatically deny that improved weapons and ammunition have been surreptitiously introduced by white persons into the State for "partisan purposes." The few weapons of the kind alluded to that have been introduced have been openly purchased for the purpose of individual defence against the sudden violence of inflamed and riotous assemblages.

Resolved, That although the armed organizations of the freedmen which exist in many sections of this State might well justify the arming of the Conservative people of the State, yet we would earnestly urge our fellow-citizens to continue to bear and forbear, in order that the peace of society in this State may be preserved.

One example of the kind of gains made by the Republicans in Vermont is quite instructive. It shows that the majority was not increased simply by bringing out the full Republican vote, but by actual conversions from the ranks of the opposition. Last year a single Democratic Senator was chosen, in a district consisting of 14 towns, of which St. Albans is one. His majority was 752 on a total vote of 3,320. This year he was a candidate again, is confessedly a popular man, and drew out the full strength of the party; but he was defeated by a majority of 787 on a total vote of 4,227. The Republicans increased their vote 1,223, and the Democratic vote was 316 smaller than last year, making a net Republican gain of 1,539, or more than 33 per cent. of the whole vote, and, if equally divided, more than one hundred votes to each town.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening, Sept. 9, a grand mass meeting of the Republicans of the western part of Maine will take place in Portland. Extra trains on all the railroads will run, and among the distinguished speakers will be Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New-York; Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut; Hon. JOHN CONNESS, of California; Hon. Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois; Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Massachusetts; Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Augusta, and possibly Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON. In the evening there will be a torchlight procession of the Grant and Colfax Clubs, Tanners' Clubs, Republican Artillery and other organizations.

The gallant Gen. HUMPHREY, of Michigan, in a recent letter well says that men who flew to arms to put down one rebellion wrought up by the Democratic party, will not by their votes place that party in power that it may inaugurate a second rebellion. They will not aid in putting the Government into the hands of a party which threatens to drive their comrades from eleven States of the Union, because they remain true to the end for which they fought, and loyal to the Government they preserved.

Senator FESSENDEN, in a letter written from Maine to a friend in Washington, speaks with great confidence of the success of the Republicans in the approaching election in that State. He says that the Republican majority will be increased by at least 10,000. Mr. BLAINE, the Representative from the Augusta District, has also been writing to the Capital upon the same subject, and puts the Republican majority at a higher figure than Senator FESSENDEN.

GEORGE TUSTINE, another member of the colored Democratic Club in Augusta, Ga., has resigned, saying: "I respectfully hand in this my resignation as a member of your organization, believing, as I do, that it is against my race, against myself, against the Constitution and fundamental laws of my country, and against my God."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*, of which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is editor, says: "Mr. VALLANDIGHAM never advocated 'the cause of the South' during the war. He stood by the Constitution; he was for maintaining the Union by peaceable means; he was 'all along and consistently' opposed to 'Southern independence,' which was 'the cause of the South.'"

Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., will speak for the Democrats of Maine until the 9th of September; he will then return to West Virginia, where he will remain from the 16th to the 19th; thence to Ohio, to remain from the 24th of September to the 3d of October, when he will visit Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas.

Speaking of a recent speech by ROBERT TOOMBS, the Augusta (Ga.) *National Republican* says: "We repeat that TOOMBS expressed great indignation that Gov. BULLOCK had not been killed, which fact is so notorious that no Democrat in this city will have the hardihood to deny it."

The Haverhill (Mass.) *Banner*, a Democratic paper, has discovered that "There is not much manifestation of enthusiasm among the Democracy for the good reason that they are too sure of the result to waste either time or strength in any effort to get up a sham excitement among outsiders."

Hon. J. M. ASHLEY has appointments to speak in his district twice a day nearly every day until the election. He believes that his district is close, but is determined to carry it by hard work.

The Boston *Journal* learns that there is a movement on foot in Worcester County, Mass., in favor of nominating Hon. LUCIUS W. POND (present State Senator) for Congress.

Hon. E. S. BEALS has written a letter in which he declines being a candidate for Congress in the Massachusetts Second District. This leaves the field to Hon. OAKES AMES.

Hon. J. D. WALKER and A. B. WILLIAMS, Democratic candidates for Electors in Arkansas have declined on account of disqualification.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Work of the Cooper Union—The Children's Aid Society—Proposed New School Under the Auspices of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Since the Paris Exposition the subject of industrial education has largely attracted the attention of the European, and particularly the English public. The manifest superiority of Continental nations in manufacturing and design over Great Britain was there shown beyond dispute, and it has been decided that the cause is to be found in the superior technical education of workmen in those countries. Stimulated by this fact, measures have been debated, and are already in operation in Great Britain for providing technical instruction for mechanics. The munificent gift of Mr. WHITWORTH of £100,000 for the purpose of founding an Industrial College, and the favor with which it has been received, is an indication of the spirit in which the movement has been undertaken, and shows the light in which the subject of technical education is viewed.

In the United States the facilities for advanced technical training are limited. In this City the School of Mines, at Columbia College, and the Cooper Institute are almost the only institutions where such training can be obtained, and their popularity is a sufficient indication of their usefulness.

What is most needed at present is industrial training adapted to the wants of the many, similar to that given by the Cooper Union. In that institution there were during the past year 1,477 pupils instructed in the Science and Art Department, and 1,098 in the Female School of Design. At the same time the free reading-room was visited by 207,254 persons, an increase of 7,787 over the previous year. The occupations of the former class are shown by the following table, which is a most striking proof that the benefits of the Union are received by those who most require them:

Clerks and book-keepers	301
Machinists and ironworkers	237
Teachers and students	36
Carpenters and cabinetmakers	160
Draughtsmen and patternmakers	43
Masons and builders	20
Stone and marble cutters	33
Painters	45
Piano-forte makers	21
Engineers	20
Carvers and turners	133
Engravers and lithographers	86
Artists	6
Jewelers and watchmakers	33
Printers	15
Plumbers and gasfitters	12
Coopers	9
Sundry occupations	122
Not specified	145
Total	1,477

The majority of the pupils are thus seen to be mechanics, mostly apprentices; young men of intelligence and steady habits; but there is another class who would not appreciate such advanced instruction, yet who need training of some kind not less than they. These are the twenty thousand vagrant children who infest our streets, earning a precarious support by peddling, selling papers, blacking boots and other occupations. It is from them that our criminals are mostly recruited, and unless removed from the City or educated and placed in situations, they are almost certain to adopt thieving or other criminal pursuits. At an expense of $13 per head these children can be removed to the West, or they can be educated at a moderate cost. Both of these enterprises have been carried on by the Children's Aid Society for some time, with excellent results.

During the last fifteen years upward of 14,879 children have been transported to the West and furnished with homes in fifteen different States. During the year ending Feb. 1, 1868, the number was 1,943, being a gain of 279 over the highest number of any previous year. A population sufficient to found a respectable city has thus been reclaimed—literally snatched from vice, crime, disease, and worse than death, and placed in a situation where they can become of service to themselves and to the community.

In addition to this enterprise, lodging-houses and industrial schools have been established in different parts of the City, where a systematic attempt is made to reform and educate vagrant children of both sexes. Four lodging-houses, eighteen industrial schools and four free reading-rooms for young men—such is the powerful machinery now carried on by the Children's Aid Society for the relief and improvement of New-York. In the lodging-houses 11,283 persons have been received, and 77,532 lodgings furnished. In the latter there have been 3,165 names on the roll, and an average attendance of 1,851, taught by 31 teachers. The course of instruction consists of the elementary English branches, sewing, by hand and on the machine, and some industrial occupation, such as packing-box making, artificial flowers, crocheting, confectionery, &c.

The benefits of these schools can hardly be appreciated. Most of the pupils, but for them, would receive no instruction whatever. They are found in the most destitute and degraded condition, many not having even decent clothes to wear to school, and subsisting by peddling, rag-picking, begging, coal-picking and other miserable occupations. Among the thousands of children who have been instructed at these schools, scarcely a single case of crime has been reported, and large numbers are enabled, by means of the assistance they receive, to obtain situations and rise very far above their class.

It is time that the public should be acquainted with these facts, and that greater notice should be given to an enterprise so replete with interest and daily accomplishing such valuable results.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are about establishing an industrial school on the same plan as the above, for vagrant children who are too old to be sent to Randall's Island, and yet too young to be placed in the Workhouse or House of Reformation. There are also a number of sewing schools scattered through the City, which are supported by various denominational societies, but none of them on so large a scale as those of the Children's Aid Society.

Whether education prevents crime or not, it is certain that the habits of order, self-control, cleanliness and obedience, which are inculcated, more or less, in every school, are beneficial, and tend to guard the possessor against temptation. To this extent the benefits of education can hardly be overestimated, and every one must desire that there should be no limit to their extension.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course.

Yesterday the return match between W. LOVELL's brown mare *Lady Wells*, and J. CHAMBERS' bay stallion *Hickory Jack*, for $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, came off on the above Course. The same horses had trotted a match in harness for a similar stake last Monday, which was won by the little stallion in four heats. Mr. LOVELL, being dissatisfied with this result, at once matched his mare against the winner to go to wagons, and this style of going suiting her better than trotting in harness, she being a lengthy, powerful mare, she was enabled to retrieve her previous defeat, winning easily in three straight heats. The betting at the start was strongly in favor of the stallion, $100 to $60 being the current odds.

FIRST HEAT—They got off evenly together, the mare having the pole, and when the quarter-pole was reached in 39 seconds, she was a length and a half ahead. On the back stretch *Hickory Jack* made a double break, which enabled the mare to open a gap of three lengths at the half-mile pole; time, 1:19. She held her lead throughout the remainder of the distance, for the stallion again left his feet on the homestretch, and the mare won easily by five lengths in 2:39.

SECOND HEAT—The odds now changed to $50 to $30 on the mare, who led half a length at the quarter-pole in 39 seconds. On the backstretch *Hickory Jack* trotted fast, and passing the mare, led half a length at the half-mile pole. Time, 1:16¾. Breaking on the Flushing end, and again on the homestretch, the mare passed him, and won the heat by three lengths in 2:35¾.

THIRD HEAT—There was no betting, for the mare's winning seemed certain. She took the lead from the start and held it throughout, winning the heat and race by two lengths in 2:36¼.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Match $500, mile heats, three in five, to wagons.

H. Howe's br. m. Lady Wells	1	1	1
J. Chambers' b. s. Hickory Jack	2	2	2

Time—2:39, 2:35¾, 2:36¼.

AQUATICS.

Boat Race on the Hudson—James A. Biglin the Winner—Scenes on the River.

The aquatic fraternity were all on the *qui vive* yesterday, and mustered rather strongly at the Elysian Fields, to witness the boat race between JAMES A. BIGLIN and W. H. HAYES for $500. There was to have been another race between MCKIEL and BLUE, but it was postponed, as a great many of the friends of the men were anxious to witness the base-ball match between the Atlantics and Athletics, which took place yesterday afternoon. Messrs. JAS. BIGLIN and JOHN MOSER officiated as judges for the two men, and after considerable trouble JAMES MCKAY, the boat-builder, was accepted by both parties as referee. Time was kept by Mr. PETER MARTIN. The terms of the race were for the men to pull three miles, around a stake-boat and back, in seventeen-feet working boats. The contestants pulled against each other about three years ago at Staten Island, and BIGLIN won very easily. About 4 o'clock a considerable crowd had got together, and the judges commenced business by tossing for choice of position, which was won by BIGLIN, who took the inside. The course was from a stake-boat anchored nearly opposite Fourteenth-street to another lying off Forty-sixth-street, up near the Weehawken Ferry, and return. It was arranged that the boats were to turn the stake-boat from the Jersey side. A steam tug-boat conveyed those willing to pay fifty cents each round the course. The crowd stationed at the Elysian Fields, who had come to see the race, amused themselves during the interval pending the start with a little boat-slang, and many and various attempts to get up a betting spirit, but the result of the race appeared to be a foregone conclusion, as offers of $50 to $30 could find no takers. The saloons did a pretty good business, and kegs of lager disappeared rapidly down the thirsty throats of the patrons of that Teutonic beverage. Some of the old veteran oarsmen dodged about through the crowd, growling upon the degenerate state of boat racing, and how seldom it was that a man could see a square race in these days. The forthcoming match between BROWN and COULTER for the championship was discussed freely, and the general opinion appeared to be that BROWN would win because he could not make anything by losing. The above is certainly not flattering to WALTER BROWN, but such is the opinion of those *au fait* in aquatic circles. Shortly after 4 o'clock the men appeared in their boats and pulled up toward the stake-boat. Both men, when stripped, looked very well. BIGLIN, in particular, was in excellent condition, and was attired in a scarlet shirt with his arms bare. HAYES was all in white and looked pretty confident as he took up his position on the outside, BIGLIN being next the shore. At exactly 4:34½ o'clock the starter gave the word and both men bent down to their work with a will, shooting the light boats through the water with a long pull and a strong pull. BIGLIN soon took a lead, and before they had pulled a couple of hundred yards, was a clear length in advance and pulling a long, steady stroke. HAYES appeared to be considerably excited and pulled in a very wild manner. Shortly after starting he tried to take the inside track and fouled BIGLIN, but they were soon off again. HAYES finally pulled right in along the shore, while the other man took a more direct line. The result was evident, as when they came to the docks BIGLIN was a good six lengths ahead. A lot of small craft got in the way of the contestants several times, as they always will do, and created considerable annoyance. The race up to the stake-boat was all in favor of BIGLIN, who kept his lead steadily and turned the boat eight seconds in advance of HAYES, who was pulling very wild. The latter's stroke was rather short and quick, while BIGLIN pulled the long and steady gait of WALTER BROWN. The race home was totally devoid of interest, as BIGLIN just kept the lead without exerting himself, and finally won by three lengths. The three miles was pulled in twenty-three minutes and forty-nine seconds. A foul was claimed by the friends of HAYES, but it was immediately dismissed, and the race given to BIGLIN, who won easily. After the result was announced the crowd dispersed quietly, and wended their way home. On our return, along the banks of the river to the Jersey Ferry, we noticed a lot of boys and men who had pulled down one of the telegraph wires, and were ranged in a line, having a good hold of the wire, and waiting for what they termed the "sensation." It would be advisable for the telegraphic company to have the wires fixed up again, unless they want them cut or otherwise destroyed.

BASE BALL.

The Grand Match at Brooklyn—Atlantic of Brooklyn vs. Athletic of Philadelphia—The Defeat of the Atlantics.

The grand match of the season came off yesterday on the Union Ground, Brooklyn, the occasion being the second meeting between the crack club of Pennsylvania and the celebrated Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn. The first meeting between these rival organizations, which took place in Philadelphia on Monday last, attracted from twelve to fifteen thousand people, over four thousand paying an admission fee of fifty cents to witness the match. Yesterday the desire to witness the game was even more intense. As early as 1 P. M. hundreds were to be seen wending their way to the ground, and by 3 P. M. not a seat was to be obtained within the inclosure, while thousands thought themselves fortunate enough to secure standing room. The threatening aspect of the weather in the morning was changed to a lovely afternoon, and, though a high wind prevailed, the weather on the whole was very favorable. The grounds were in fine condition, and by the aid of the efficient Police force, a perfectly clear field was afforded the visitors, and it was left to the two Clubs to decide the contest upon its merits, the most skillful of the contesting nine having the best chance to win. The two nines were the best the two Clubs could present, although the Atlantics did not have their old pitcher, they making the mistake of supposing that they could go through the season successfully without him.

The game began at 3:20 P. M., with the Atlantics at the bat, and though five men took their stand before the pitcher, the result was a whitewash, owing to a beautiful catch by FISLER, two men being left on the bases. On the other side two runs were scored, SMITH and PEARCE failing to take chances. In the second inning the Atlantics batted well for four, and disposed of their opponents for a blank. In the third inning the Atlantics were limited to two runs, while the Athletics batted handsomely for four, the totals now standing six to six. In the fourth innings the Atlantics were again whitewashed, chiefly by FISLER's fine play, and by WILKINS' good hit a blank was saved, and finally two runs were scored. This gave the lead to the Philadelphians, and the contest began to get quite interesting. In the fifth innings FISLER captured the Atlantics for two runs, but the Athletics were limited to a single, a splendid catch by CRANE eliciting loud applause. This still gave them the lead, however, the totals remaining at the close of the fifth inning at nine to eight, with the game rapidly approaching the exciting point, as it was seen that the Philadelphians were in fine trim for play, and pretty confident of success. In the sixth innings, by a dropped fly ball by SENSENDERFER, the Atlantics were saved being whitewashed, and afterward they batted finely for three runs, which left the score at eleven to nine, on uneven innings, with the Athletics two to get to get square. It was now that the Philadelphians got the range of ZEITTLEIN's pitching, and the way they began to punish him was a caution to machine delivery. Ball after ball was hit to places in the field where they could not be got at in time to save bases on hits, and this was done, ball after ball, in "all-hands-round" style, but few errors marking the fielding except a dropped fly ball by MCDONALD, which gave two runs, the inning's batting giving the Athletics no less than fourteen runs, and a handsome lead by the totals of twenty-three to eleven—over two to one. Thus encouraged, the Athletics went on to their seventh innings, and first whitewashing the Atlantics, WILKINS marking his play by the finest stop of the game; they, by excellent batting, ran up their score to thirty-two, and in the eighth innings, by way of a settler, added five more to the Atlantic's single, thus closing the eighth innings with the totals at thirty-seven to twelve. Of course this settled the question of the victory, and before the last inning terminated the audience began to disperse, the ninth inning finally leaving the game in the hands of the Athletics by the totals of thirty-seven to thirteen. This is the first time the Athletics have ever defeated the Atlantics on their own grounds. This time, too, the Brooklyn players were outplayed at their strong point of batting, the Athletic display being one of the finest of the season. The weak point of the Atlantic game was in not having a change pitcher in their nine. They missed PRATT's services in this game, if they never did before. The Philadelphians had an impartial umpire and a clear field, and to the credit of the Atlantic Club be it said, they bore their defeat manfully. The result does not settle the championship question, but it goes a great way toward it. We give the score below:

ATLANTICS.	O.	R.	B.	ATHLETICS.	O.	R.	B.
Pearce, s. s.	4	1	2	Reach, 2d b.	3	4	5
Smith, 2d b.	6	0	0	McBride, p.	3	4	5
Start, 1st b.	0	2	2	Radcliffe, c.	4	4	4
Chapman, l. f.	4	0	2	Wilkins, s. s.	3	4	4
Crane, c. f.	3	2	1	Fisler, 1st b.	1	4	6
Mills, c.	2	3	2	Sensenderfer, c. f.	3	4	5
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	4	3	Foran, r. f.	4	4	5
Zeittlein, p.	5	0		Cuthbert, l. f.	3	5	5
McDonald, r. f.	3	1	2	Berry, 3d b.	3	4	4
Totals	27	13	15	Totals	27	37	43

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	4	2	0	2	3	0	1	1—13
Athletic	2	0	4	2	1	14	9	5	0—37

UMPIRE—Mr. McMahon, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Delany and Bell.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and thirty minutes.
FLY-CATCHES—Atlantic, 13; Athletic, 11.
FOUL-BOUND CATCHES—Atlantic, 4; Athletic, 1.
OUTS ON FOULS—Atlantic, 2; Athletic, 5.
FIRST BASE ON HITS—Atlantic, 15; Athletic, 43.
FIRST BASE ON ERRORS—Atlantic, 8; Athletic, 5.
LEFT AFTER BASE HITS—Atlantic, 6; Athletic, 7.
TOTAL BASES ON HITS—Atlantic, 20; Athletic, 66.
DOUBLE PLAYS—Atlantic, 0; Athletic, 1.
TOTAL ERRORS OF PLAY—Atlantic, 25; Athletic, 25.
HOME RUNS—Atlantic, 0; Athletic, 1.

MURDER AGAIN.

A Colored Man Beaten to Death by Rowdies, and Left Lying on the Roadside.

The laxity with which the Excise law is enforced in the Metropolitan Excise District is bearing fruit amazingly. At Coney Island, and other points much frequented in Kings County, intoxicating stimulants are obtainable with the utmost ease, notwithstanding the very stringent Excise law which is regarded with so much disfavor in certain circles. One of the results of this carelessness was developed on Sunday on the Hunterfly road, near East New-York, within the limits of the Forty-ninth Precinct. It appears that three men, who had been drinking from place to place all day, and who, by 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, were so drunk as to consider themselves monarchs of all they surveyed, attacked JOHN WILLIAMS, a colored man, known to his friends, neighbors and employers as a peaceable and well-behaved man. They beat him and kicked him in a most ferocious manner, and clung to their victim as long as he showed any indications of life. It was not until the inhuman scoundrels discovered that the poor defenceless and inoffensive man was entirely dead that they gave up their attacks upon him. The spot where the horrible occurrence took place was in the Hunterfly road, near Warren-street, and close to Seaver's Hotel. As the three ruffians came up WILLIAMS was engaged in conversation with a colored boy about 15 years of age, and there was not the slightest provocation given for any quarrel or assault.

The persons suspected of having committed this outrage are MAGNUS and JOHN CLANCY and another man. Coroner FLAVIN caused the arrest of these men, who are brothers, but it is rumored that owing to the want of sufficient evidence the Coroner will be compelled to discharge them. When the inquest will be held is very uncertain. WILLIAMS, the deceased, was a 'longshoreman, was married, but had no children.

The Lyon Homicide.

Coroner KEENAN accepted bail in $10,000, yesterday, for the appearance of ROBERT W. HOPSON, charged with killing HENRY C. LYON by shooting him in the liquor saloon No. 91 South-street, on Friday night, as already published in the TIMES. Messrs. JAMES H. BIRD, of No. 235 West Twenty-second-street, and WM. MOSER, of No. 461 Broome-street, gave the required security. In relation to the charge preferred against him, the accused, by advice of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, his counsel, made the following statement: "I am innocent of all criminality in this matter; what I did, I did under circumstances which fully justify me in the presence of my own conscience, and, as I am advised, will fully justify me in law. The true facts in the case will be exposed at the proper time should I be tried before a jury of my countrymen, and I sincerely believe I will be sustained. My counsel advises me that it will be unnecessary to make any further statement in this matter, and I submit to his judgment." HOPSON was accordingly released.

Noon Prayer-Meeting at the Canal-street Church.

The so-called Canal-street Church is a little brick building devoted to the Presbyterian form of worship, in Greene-street, some doors from the corner of Canal-street. The pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, opened it yesterday, for the first time, for a series of noon prayer-meetings, which will be continued throughout the coming Winter. About one hundred and twenty persons attended, who were chiefly seriously-inclined merchants and clerks of the neighborhood. A number of women, also from stores and workshops around, devoted their dinner-hour to a visit there. The church is situated on the confines of a locality somewhat similar to the section of Water-street where JOHN ALLEN resides, though rather more refined in its iniquity. No visitors, however, attended from among the unfortunate classes which predominate there.

Mr. MITCHELL led the services with a prayer and an address, in which latter he stated that the meeting was intended as a place of retreat and religious meditation for those absorbed in worldly pursuits. He announced also that it would be entirely unsectarian, and that ministers of various Protestant creeds would constantly attend.

Prayers were made by Messrs. AIKEN and LOWRY, together with Rev. Mr. BETHER, of the Spring-street Mission, and Rev. Mr. PLUMLY, of Metuchin, N. J. The two latter gentlemen also delivered short addresses.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG will preach at the prayer-meeting this day (Tuesday) fortnight, and Rev. Mr. MCCLANE, of the Duane-street M. E. Church, will lead to-morrow.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday for the first time since the Summer vacation. Mr. COMAN took the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Markets to investigate the present condition of our City markets, with a view to improving their condition and affording increased accommodation to persons using them.

Resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to remove all obstructions in Thirty-ninth-street, and also the house erected without authority on the bulkhead between Perry and Hammond streets, were laid over.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to publish in the Corporation papers the various ordinances redistricting the wards of the City.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board, failing to obtain a quorum yesterday, adjourned to Thursday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER.

WM. SMITH, a sailor, appeared at Court yesterday and preferred a charge of grand larceny against JOHN NELSON, a native of Finland, 42 years of age, residing at No. 18 Monroe-street. SMITH alleges that on the 28th of May last he boarded with NELSON, who then kept a boarding-house in Rector-street. At that time he had in his possession $480 in gold coin, $101 in Treasury notes, and a gold watch valued at $100, which he had concealed under his bed. On entering his room one day he observed NELSON counting his money, and NELSON then insisted on taking possession of the property for better security. SMITH allowed him to take them, and NELSON subsequently caused his arrest on a frivolous charge. When released from prison he demanded the possession of his property, which NELSON then denied all knowledge of. The latter was accordingly arrested and committed for trial.

AN INVALID SOLDIER ROBBED.

WM. HILL was arraigned charged with having stolen $58 from MICHAEL HOLLEY, a one-legged soldier, and was committed for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

JAMES LINDEN, keeper of the Jefferson Market Prison, made an affidavit, from which is gleaned the information that he had on Sunday last in his custody one MARY LEONARD, *alias* Miller, *alias* Kehoe, and that on the same day there came one JOHN J. MULLER to visit her. This visitor being closely eyed became an object of suspicion, and being thereupon searched, from the recesses of his clothes was dragged out a bottle of ardent and spirituous liquor, to-wit: Bourbon whisky. The carrying into a prison this article of consumption on the person, when on a visit, temporary or prolonged, to a prisoner, being a crime under the statute, MULLER was held in $800 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

LARCENY.

WILLIAM H. RODEN, No. 344 East Nineteenth-street, made an affidavit that JOSEPHINE WALMSLEY had stolen from him a watch-chain and money to the value of $145, and that she had acknowledged her guilt. When she came to be examined she confirmed his statement, and was committed for sentence at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN NORFOLK-STREET.

Friday night last the store of SOLOMON BLOOMENSTOCK was entered by means of false keys, and five hundred squirrel skins, valued at $400, stolen therefrom. FRANCIS GOERSS, who had been at work for BLOOMENSTOCK for a few days, failing to return, after the burglary, was suspected, and being arrested by Detectives KING and LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, informed them where the skins could be found. Making use of this information the officers visited No. 69 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where they found the skins in the possession of one FREDERICK OTTO, who was then arrested. The prisoners are held for examination.

CLOTHING STOLEN.

GEORGE SEGEN, a German baker, was charged with stealing clothing, valued at $29, from MARTIN KEINHEIMER, No. 115 Broome-street, which was found in a bakery No. 126 Ridge-street, where he had acknowledged that he had left them. He admitted his guilt and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning MARY A. BETWELL, a native of Ireland 23 years of age, died suddenly at the residence of her father, JAMES MCGUIRE, in the basement of No. 33 Laurens-street, under circumstances which led the Police to believe that she had been foully dealt with. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, and held an inquest at the Prince-street Station-house, and from the evidence taken it appeared that deceased was the wife of a soldier at Fort Schuyler, but that since his enlistment, about one year ago, she had been cohabiting with PETER MORIN a French candy peddler, living at No. 135 Elm-street. On Sunday night she called at her father's apartments and complained of feeling unwell, and laid down on the floor, where she was found dead in the morning. Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN made an autopsy of the remains, and found that death had resulted from serous congestion of the brain, induced by intemperance. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and MORIN, who had been arrested, was discharged.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.—An apparatus for navigating the air has been invented by a German named FRANZ X. PAPPEY, who is now in this City, which it is claimed effectually accomplishes the object for which it is designed. Mr. PAPPEY says he has made a working model which fully demonstrates the value of the invention. It consists of a framework, supported by two cylinders placed horizontally, to be filled with gas. Between these is an upright cylinder in which are a number of fans which, revolving rapidly, are to elevate the whole apparatus. Under them is a cylinder placed horizontally, in which a number of fans, revolving rapidly are expected by driving the air backward to propel the machine. An engine constructed on the hydraulic and caloric principles combined, in which petroleum is to be used for fuel, is conveniently placed and is to keep the fans in motion. The steering is to be done with a rudder resembling the sail of a ship.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was commenced by Coroner FLYNN yesterday, in the case of ANDREW MOYANHAN, a lad 13 years of age, whose death resulted from injuries received by being run over by car No. 70 of the Second-avenue Railroad, on Saturday afternoon last, at the corner of First-avenue and Houston-street, as already published in the TIMES. It is alleged that the boy signalled the driver of the car to stop, but that no attention was paid to him; and as he attempted to jump on the front platform of the car, which was going at a rapid pace, he stumbled and fell, the car wheels passing over his left leg, crushing it in a fearful manner. JAMES CLARK, the driver of the car, denies the above statement, and claims that the occurrence was purely accidental. The inquest was adjourned until to-day, and in the meantime CLARK remains in custody.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The day school of the Ladies' Five Points (Methodist Episcopal) Mission was reopened yesterday, after a vacation of five weeks. The children assembled to the number of 422, and after appropriate exercises had been concluded, ice-cream and cakes, contributed by Mr. J. FUSSEL, of No. 299 Fourth-avenue, were served out to the delighted little ones. The mission, under the charge of Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, is prospering continually, but is in constant need of funds with which to provide for its extensive work.

THE BARCLAY-STREET FIRE.—The following are the insurance, on the stock of JULIUS H. KUCK, No. 29 Barclay-street, damaged by fire to the amount of $15,000 on Sunday morning last: Western, of Buffalo, $2,000; Mutual, of Buffalo, $1,000; Hope, of Providence, $1,800; Norwich, of Connecticut, $2,000; Albany City, $4,200; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $1,000; total, $17,500.

MINOR ITEMS.—Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of SAMUEL P. HILL, a convict at the Penitentiary, who died at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island....TERENCE F. HEVRY, of No. 420 West Thirteenth-street, who was injured on Friday last while at work on an ice-barge at the foot of Hubert-street by a piece of ice falling upon him, died yesterday....The remains of a newly-born infant were found yesterday morning in a dirt-cart at the corner of Madison and New Chamber streets....A male infant four months old was found by the Police yesterday morning in front of No. 24 Gramercy-place....MARY TURNER was run over yesterday morning in West Broadway, by an express wagon, and seriously injured. She was taken home....CHAS. STINER, of No. 120 East Fourth-street, while getting off a Third-avenue Railroad car, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, was knocked down and run over by a runaway team and seriously injured. Taken home....BENJAMIN PRESLEY, aged 33, residing at No. 350 Madison-street, while endeavoring to get on a Second-avenue car with dummy attached, at Yorkville, was knocked down and run over by a dummy going in the opposite direction, and his right arm was fearfully crushed. The arm was amputated and the injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Mrs. LANE, aged 87, residing in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Second-avenue, while returning from church on Sunday evening, fell on the railroad track at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and cut her face badly. She was taken home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 293, an increase of 6 over the number recorded in the previous week. The causes of death include cholera infantum, 92; dysentery, 23; diarrhœa, 24; whooping cough, 15; marasmus, 22; consumption, 18. The deaths by wards were as follows:

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
I	6	XII	11
II	14	XIII	13
III	4	XIV	21
IV	8	XV	7
V	15	XVI	31
VI	30	XVII	16
VII	14	XVIII	8
VIII	12	XIX	16
IX	27	XX	8
X	24		
XI	18	Total	293

STABBING AFFRAY AT EAST NEW-YORK.—On Sunday evening THOMAS JONES and DENNIS GREEN got into a quarrel at East New-York, in the course of which JONES made an assault upon GREEN, as the latter was about to enter his house. GREEN then turned upon JONES and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. GREEN was subsequently arrested by Officer PIERCE, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, and was yesterday taken before Judge CORNWELL. He was committed to await the result of the injuries to the wounded man.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardoso, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos. 21—Crummey vs. Hogan et al.
Nos. 46—Newberger et al. vs. Allen.
Call No. 55, Liftchild vs. Connolly et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.—Naturalizations at 11 A. M. Motions heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. No Court will be held on Saturday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Yesterday afternoon Beverley Clarke, formerly Blank Agent of the Post Office Department of the Second District, comprising the New-England and Middle States, was arrested in this City and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, for alleged complicity in frauds upon the Government.

The charge is in pursuance of an indictment presented against the following named persons by the United States Grand Jury of the District Court in the Eastern District of Michigan. It charges, in substance, that the defendant, and Wm. A. Redder, of Washington, Blank Agent of the Post Office Department of the First District; Calvin F. S. Thomas, of Columbia, late of Buffalo, contractor for providing the Post Office with blanks, wrapping paper, &c.; H. H. Howard and James Johnson, both late partners in the printing and stationery with George A. Tarerner, late of Washington, Chief Clerk in the Office of Auditor for the Post Office Department; George W. Vining, late confidential book-keeper of said Thomas, Howard and Johnson; Wm. Towers, Chief Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing in the Treasury Department, Washington City, on the 7th of March, 1867, conspired to have delivered, at various Post Offices throughout the United States, twine, Post Office blanks, less in quantity than the requisitions made for the same by the said Postmasters, and causing the bills for the full quantities to be audited, approved and paid. The defendants are specifically charged with the offence of having delivered at the Post Office at Detroit a package containing eight reams of paper to fulfill an order for twelve, on the 6th day of March, 1867.

The Commissioner decided to hold Clarke in $10,000 bail to answer on Wednesday next.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 7.

By Judge Jones.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Swinerton *vs.* The Columbian Insurance Company; Crump *vs.* Smith; Carpenter *vs.* Williams.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Von Amsberg *vs.* Jacoby; Frisbee *vs.* Burr; Luckey *vs.* Early.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Court of General Session was convened yesterday morning by Judge RUSSEL, after a lengthy Summer vacation. Mr. Robert S. Hutchings represented the prosecution. Thirty-six grand and 160 petty jurors had been summoned, but only three of the former and eighteen of the latter appeared to answer to their names. The usual fines were decreed against the derelict parties, and fresh panels were ordered for Wednesday morning.

The following were the most important cases considered by the Court:

THE CHICAGO FALSE PRETENCES CASE.

An account in detail has already appeared in the TIMES of the arrest of Moses E. Ludington, a Chicago merchant, charged with having obtained a large and valuable stock of miscellaneous goods from dealers in this City under false pretences, as to the sound condition of his financial *status* when the purchases were made.

Yesterday the accused was arraigned for trial, when he pleaded "Not guilty." Ex Judge Stuart, his counsel, moved the prisoner's discharge, upon two grounds, viz.: 1. That he had been kidnapped from the City of Chicago, while in possession of the United States Marshal, who held him by authority and warrants issued in certain civil suits then pending against him (Ludington) for the recovery of the value of the goods referred to. 2. The indictment was grossly defective, in that the crime alleged against the prisoner was not therein fully and particularly set forth.

Mr. Stuart urged the motion at length, and the Judge promised a decision on Wednesday morning.

A DISHONEST TAILORESS.

Mary Wetzel, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, was placed at the bar, charged with grand larceny. From the testimony of the complainant, Mrs. W. H. Kelly, it appeared that the prisoner was engaged by her as a tailoress, at the residence of the former, No. 28 Norfolk-street; that on the evening of the 14th of July last—after a brief service of three or four days—Mrs. Kelly directed Mary to bring a towel from a trunk, in which there was, among other things, a purse containing $260, the property of Mr. Kelly. Soon afterward the tailoress was missed from the house, and all efforts to discover her whereabouts proved futile. As she had left without any explanation, the suspicions of her employers were aroused, and a careful search revealed the fact that the money had all been abstracted from the trunk. Mr. Kelly at once proceeded to the woman's former residence, No. 242 Division-street, but she was not there, and further search was for a time abandoned. The next morning, however, the fugitive was traced to the apartments of Charles Miller, a private watchman, at No. 7 Norfolk-street. She was in a state of gross intoxication, and denied having perpetrated the theft. The rooms and both Miller and the woman were examined, when the sum of $86, a portion of the stolen money, was found in a pocket of Miller's clothing. There was, therefore, no doubt of Mary's guilt, and when arraigned she admitted to the Court that the accusation against her was true. She was thereupon sentenced to serve in the Penitentiary for one year.

SNEAK THIEVERY.

A youthful Frenchman, calling himself HARRY ST. CLAIR, and claiming to be a respectable, honest person, reluctantly pleaded guilty under an overwhelming pressure of evidence against him, of attempting to steal a lot of clothing, worth $100, from the room occupied by Margaret Schaffer, in the tenement building No. 64 Greenwich-street. The complainant upon returning from a neighboring store, whither she had gone to make a purchase of groceries, found the prisoner peering into her apartments through the key-hole. He was in his stockings at the time, and as soon as he heard the approaching footsteps, he turned quickly and ran from the house, passing through the yard, and scaling a high fence, but just as he reached the sidewalk he was seized by an officer, who suspecting the truth detained him until Mrs. SCHAFFER appeared, and related her story. The prisoner's flight was so sudden that he left his shoes in the hall-way, beside the woman's door, and that little circumstance, of course, operated against him. HARRY was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

The Court was finally adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SESSIONS—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Troy.

The September Term of the Court of Sessions opened at the Court-house in Brooklyn yesterday, Judge Troy presiding. The following named gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors:

Henry A. Spofford, foreman; Charles S. Husted, Andrew Duryea, Charles Eggert, Peter De Baum, Edward Sheridan, Richard B. Hall, Wm. T. Mills, Charles S. Anderson, John Little, Henry T. Cromwell, Andrew J. Foster, Gilbert C. Platt, A. A. McDonald, John M. Skirving, Theodore C. Wing, Chas. Gelhardt, Henry Kathendyke.

The Judge charged the Grand Jury on the usual points, and cautioned them in reference to entertaining cases which had not undergone any preliminary examination. He also paid special attention to the practice of carrying concealed weapons. The jury then retired for deliberation.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 7, 1868.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113¾	20 Amer. Ex.	48
85,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	400 N. Y. Cen.	126⅛
135,000 5-20s C. '65 new	109⅛	100 do. b30	126⅜
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅝	200 do. b60	126½
200,000 do.	111⅛	200 do. s10	126⅛
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105	100 do.	126⅛
161,000 5-20s, C., '67..b3	109	100 Erie R.	46½
2,000 do.	108⅞	700 do.	46⅝
60,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '68	109⅛	200 Erie Pref. bet. call	69
1,000 Jer. City W. L.	94	100 Hud. R.	140¼
49,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	68	300 do.	140½
10,000 do. 2d call	68	200 Bos., Hart. & E.	23
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66⅞	200 do. 2d call	22¾
13,000 do.	66⅞	1100 Reading R.	92
20,000 N. C. 6s, x-c	73	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
10,000 do. bet. call	73½	18 Mich. Cen.	118
5,000 do. 2d call	73½	72 do.	119
100,000 N. Car. St. 6s. new	72	10 Pan. R. bet. c.	364
2,000 Ga. St. 7s.	91¼	88 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	80
2,000 Missouri St. 6s.	92⅜	120 do. bet. call	80
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	50 Chi. & N.W.	86⅝
2,000 Alt. & T.H. 2d Pf	82½	100 do.	87
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88¼	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	87⅛
5,000 C. & G.E 1st.	78½	300 do.	87½
	78¾	1000 do.	87⅝
9,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. West. Div.	82½	100 do.	87⅛
20 Am. Ex. Bank	120	26 do.	87
27 Del. & H. C.	128¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	102⅜
200 West. U. Tel.	34	50 Clev., P. & Ash. R.	100
300 do.	34⅜	100 do.	99⅞
200 Mariposa	4	100 Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
100 Mariposa Pr.	8	300 do.	103⅝
300 do. bet. call	8	100 M. & St. P. R.	85⅝
200 Pacific Mail	103	100 do.	86
500 do. s15	103	100 do. s60	89
500 do.	103⅛	100 do.	88⅝
800 do.	103⅛	400 do.	89
520 do.	103⅛	400 do.	89¼
200 do. s30	103	100 do.	89½
600 do. 2d call	103⅛	500 do.	90
100 Cumber. Coal Prf. bet. call	30½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90
200 Bruns. C. L. Co.	7½	100 do.	90½
100 Canton Co. 2d call	46⅞	500 do.	91
100 Quick. Min. 2d call	2⅞	300 do.	90½
400 Adams Ex.	51½	300 do.	90⅞
400 do.	52	100 do.	91
100 do. s30	51½	600 do.	91¼
200 do.	52½	200 do.	91½
100 do.	52¼	800 Tol., W. & W.	54
13 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26	300 do.	54¼
200 do.	26½	1200 do.	54½
100 U. S. Ex. bet. call	49	100 do.	54⅝
50 do. bet. call	49	100 New-Jersey C. R. bet. call	122
15 Mer. U. Ex.	25	14 P., F. W. & C.	108⅛
20 do.	25½	100 do.	108⅝
50 do. 2d call	25	100 do.	108⅛
		200 Ohio & M. R.	29⅛
		100 O. & M. R. Pf.	89
		300 H. & St. J. R.	87
		10 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	88¾
		50 Rome & Wat'n	114
		100 Chic. & Alton R. bet. call	150
		20 do. 2d call	148
		100 do.	150

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	50 Adams Ex. Co.	49⅜
5,000 5-20s, C. '62	113¾	100 do.	49⅝
27,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	109	100 N. Y. C. R.	125⅜
1,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '67	108⅞	100 do.	125⅞
35,000 do.	109	500 Erie R.	46⅜
12,000 5-20s, C. '68	109⅛	35 do.	46
25,000 do.	109⅛	55 Erie R. Pf.	68
11,000 Tenn. 6s. new	66⅞	1200 Reading R.	91⅝
40,000 do. bet. call	66½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87
34,000 do.	66⅞	200 do.	86⅞
10,000 do.	66⅝	400 M. S. & N. I.	85⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	67⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	86⅞
15,000 Virginia 6s.	53½	55 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	86⅞
60,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c.	73½	100 do.	87⅛
15,000 N. Car. 6s, new	72⅛	100 do.	87¼
10,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73⅜	200 Chic. & R. I.	103
5 Continental Bank	102	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90
500 Pacific Mail s10	103	300 do.	90
100 Bos. W. P.	15⅜	200 do.	90
40 Del. & Hud. C.	129	100 T., W. & W.	54⅜
100 Mariposa	4	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅛
10 B. & B. Asso'tion	105⅜	100 Chi. & Alton	149
20 Am. Ex.	43⅝	100 Chi. & Alton Pf.	150
140 Mer. U. Ex.	25	100 Mor. & Essex R.	65

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20 American Ex.	47	500 M. & St. P.	85
100 Adams Ex.	51⅛	100 do. s60	86
200 do.	51½	100 do. c30	86⅞
200 do.	51⅝	100 do.	87
100 do. c	51⅞	100 do.	87
100 U. S. Ex.	48	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅝
100 do. s60	48	3800 do.	90
200 Mer. U. Ex.	24	500 do. b10	90
300 do.	24⅝	100 do. s60	89
100 Pac. Mail	102⅞	300 do.	89⅝
100 do. b10	102⅞	500 do.	90
2200 do.	103	500 do. s12m	85
100 do. b20	103	800 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
100 W. U. Tel.	34⅜	200 do.	87⅝
500 N. Y. Cen.	126	300 M. So. & N. I.	85⅛
800 Erie R.	46⅜	200 Clev. & Tol.	102⅜
300 do. s10	46½	400 do.	102½
100 do.	46⅜	800 do.	102⅜
300 do. b3	46⅜	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅞
800 do.	46⅜	2200 do.	103
100 Erie R. Pf.	69	300 do. b30	103
300 do. s15	68½	800 Chi. & N. W. R.	86⅛
100 Hud. R.	140	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	41⅞
100 do. s30	140	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	86⅞
600 Reading R.	92	5800 do.	86½
1000 do. b30	92	200 do. b10	86⅞
400 do.	91⅞	500 do. b3	86⅞
200 do. s10	91½	100 do.	86⅞
300 Tol. W. & W.	53⅞	300 Bos., Hart. & Erie	23
1000 Ohio & Miss.	29⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn St 6s new	66⅞	100 Erie R. Pf.	69
1500 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26½	100 Tol., W. & W.	54⅜
20 Amer. Ex.	45½	400 do.	54⅛
100 do.	45½	100 do.	54⅜
50 Adams Ex.	51	200 Mil. & St. P.	90
50 do.	50½	800 do.	89⅞
350 do.	50	100 do.	89⅞
400 U. S. Ex.	46	100 P., F. W. & C.	108⅛
100 do.	45⅞	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅛
300 Mer. U. Ex.	23½	100 do.	91⅝
100 do. s30	23½	600 do.	91½
100 do. c	23⅞	100 Ohio & M.	29⅛
300 Pacific Mail	103⅛	100 M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
600 do.	103⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	87
100 do. s10	103⅛	200 do.	86⅞
200 do. c	103⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	102⅜
800 do.	103	500 Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
200 do. b80	103⅛	100 do. s10	103⅜
100 Canton Co. b10	47	100 do.	103⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	34⅛	300 do. s15	103
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅞	500 Chi. & N. W.	86⅝
100 do. b60	125⅞	300 do.	86⅝
600 do.	125⅝	600 do.	86⅞
300 Erie R.	46⅜	1800 do.	87
500 do. s3	46½	200 do. b10	87⅛
100 Reading R.	91⅞	600 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	87
100 do. s3	91⅞	200 do.	87⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Ex.	49	600 Mil. & St. P.	88
300 do.	49⅜	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅞
300 U. S. Ex. Co.	45⅛	500 do.	90⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.	23⅞	100 do.	90⅝
100 Quicksilver	21	100 O. & Miss. R.	29⅛
100 Pacific M.	103⅛	100 do. s15	29
100 N. Y. Cen.	125⅞	100 do.	29
200 do.	125⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	87
800 Erie R.	46⅝	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
500 Hud. R.	141	400 do.	85
10 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	104⅞	200 Cl. & Tol.	102
1200 Reading R.	91⅝	200 do.	101⅞
600 do.	91⅝	100 C., R. I. & P.	102⅞
200 do. b10	91⅞	100 do. s10	102⅞
200 do. b3	91⅞	600 Chi. & N. W. R.	87
200 do. s15	91⅞	100 do.	86⅞
700 Tol., W. & W.	54⅜	300 do. b3	87
100 do. b30	54⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅛
100 do. s3	54½		

MONDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported on another page of this paper by telegraph from Washington, as to the 1st September, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1.

	Aug. 1, 1868.	Sept. 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,068,334,500	1,076,454,450
Sixes of 1881	283,677,300	283,677,300
Five ℔ cents, 10-40s	194,566,400	194,566,400
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total Gold-bearing	$2,088,371,800	$2,096,491,750
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	$21,604,890	$10,595,410
Three ℔ cent. L. T. Cert.	50,000,000	62,205,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	32,210,000	35,314,000
Navy Fund	13,000,000	12,000,000
Total Currency interest	$116,814,890	$121,114,410
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,021,013
Fractional Currency	31,887,818	31,802,218
Gold Notes	22,414,000	25,161,620
*Demands free of interest	18,099,176	12,665,214
Total free of interest	$428,402,067	$425,650,125
Total Debt in gross	$2,633,588,757	$2,643,256,285
Less Cash in Treasury	110,054,276	107,641,972
Total	$2,523,534,481	$2,535,614,313
	Aug. 1, 1868	Sept. 1, 1868.
Gold on hand	$83,409,918	$92,570,901
Gold Notes out	22,414,000	25,161,620
Belonging to Government	$60,995,918	$67,409,281

*Past due debt, not presented.

INCREASE—In Gold-bearing Debt	$8,119,950
INCREASE—In aggregate net Public Debt of the United States, of all descriptions	12,079,832
INCREASE—In the New Five-twenty obligations	8,119,950
DECREASE—In the Interest-bearing Compound Notes	11,009,480
INCREASE—In the Three ℔ cent. L. T. Certificates	12,205,000
INCREASE—In the U. S. Pacific R. R. Six ℔ cent. Currency Bonds	3,104,000
INCREASE—In the outstanding Coin Certificates	2,747,620
DECREASE—In the past-due obligations	6,423,962
INCREASE—In the aggregate of Gold in the Treasury	9,160,985
INCREASE—In the amount of Gold in the ownership of the Government, since Aug. 1	6,413,263

The sales of Gold to-day were further advanced to 144⅞@145 ℔ cent. The *Bulls* of the Gold Room seem quite confident of maintaining their new upward movement, though there is nothing new in the Exchange market or in the political situation, or even the scarcity of the Cash Gold to stimulate the premium. The mere force of speculation, however, is made effective for an advance, while Money is so cheap in the open market, as at present, and the buyers of Gold for the rise can readily borrow the means to carry all they have the nerve to risk their judgment on. Some loans upon Gold were made free of interest to-day; others paid 2@2½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Room was much excited when the price touched 145 ℔ cent. The subsequent feeling was somewhat steadier.

The Foreign Exchanges were dull on the basis of 109⅛@109¼ ℔ cent. for prime 60-day Bills on London. Some of the leading drawers, however, are indisposed to sell at the going rates, and have advanced their terms to 109⅜ ℔ cent. Money opens easy to the Brokers this week, at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent., the heaviest business being done at 3 ℔ cent. on the Public Funds, and 3@4 ℔ cent. on other prime collateral. There is again some demand upon two or three of the large Banks for Currency to go to Chicago and Milwaukee, and considerable difficulty in obtaining small Notes, (National Bank or Greenbacks,) which are much wanted in the West, in paying for Grain, &c. Merchant paper and time engagements on Stocks are quoted 6@7 ℔ cent., from 45 to 60 days, and 5@6 ℔ cent., 30@40 days.

The Public Funds show considerable firmness in prices to-day, without much actual business, and the Border State Bonds are steady at the full sales of Saturday, except new Tennessees, which were a fraction lower at the early Boards.

On the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and an active market for the Western Railways, and a further large advance on the St. Paul Stocks and also on the North West Stocks, while Erie and New-York Central, after starting off at some improvement on the last sales of Saturday, were comparatively weak or neglected. The sales of Northwest Preferred at 10 A. M. Open Board were about 8,000 shares at 86⅛@86⅜@86⅝, mostly by actual holders, who were content to have their profit, but the subsequent sales ran up to 87½ ℔ cent., and both the St. Paul Stocks advanced above 90 ℔ cent., and were in very strong demand. Hudson River and Reading were steady. Fort Wayne and Toledo and Wabash firm, in sympathy with the other Western Roads.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109
American Gold Coin	144⅜	144⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	67	66⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	53½	54
Missouri Bonds	92⅜	92⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	72⅞	72⅞
New-York Central	125⅞	125⅞
Erie Railway	46⅜	46⅝
Reading Railway	91⅞	91⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅞	102⅞
Northwest Common	85⅞	86⅝
Northwest Preferred	85⅞	86⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅛	85
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅛	108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅛	87
Pacific Mail Company	102⅞	103⅛
St. Paul Preferred	89⅞	90⅞
St. Paul Common	84⅞	88⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	114	5-20 reg. '65 n. is	108
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, new is	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	108	5-20 coup., 1868	109
500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅛	6's, currency	100½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	67⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Georgia 6s.	80
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	Georgia 7s. new bonds	91
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	103	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72⅞
Illinois C. bonds 1880	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71⅞
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Missouri 6s.	92⅜
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	99½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92⅜
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Louisiana 6s.	60
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s.	133
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s. large bds.	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½	Connecticut 6s.	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½	Rhode Island 6s.	100
Illinois war loan	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Irving	110
Merchants'	122	Metropolitan	138½
America	140	East River	100
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	128
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	101½
Leather Manuf's	175	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	112	Park	145½
State of New-York	116	Central National	108
Commerce	121½	Fourth National	104
Ocean	108	Tenth National	100
American Exchange	119	Oriental	135
Bank of N. America	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Pacific R. 7s gua. by M.	93⅞	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75¼
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	13½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77⅞	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103
Chi. & R. I. Pac.	94	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	78

The following August receipts of the Western Railways have been reported:

	Aug. 1868.	Aug. 1867.
Rock Island	$478,600	$404,950
Chicago and Alton	570,353	415,981
St. Paul	522,545	350,564
Michigan Southern	475,781	480,763
Wabash	484,208	364,723
Michigan Central	392,942	398,993
Northwestern	1,265,830	1,063,236
Total 7 lines	$4,190,259	$3,479,210
Increase 20 ℔ cent. or		$711,049

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,621,166 09; for Customs, $385,000; Gold Notes, $104,000. Total payments, $4,638,088 56; balance, $87,422,560 33.

The sudden decease, at his residence in Brooklyn, on Sunday, of Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS, well known in Wall-street as Broker and Banker, for nearly forty years, is announced this morning. He died at the age of 77 years. He retired from active business a few years since, with a large fortune, from the eminent house of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co., after a career of great activity and intelligence and ultimate success. During the absence of Mr. BELMONT in Europe, from 1853 to 1857, he was the chief manager of the affairs of the house, and of the large and important correspondence of the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD in this country.

It gives us great pleasure to record the fact that the suit of Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, to recover a large loss sustained for others, has been settled by the liquidation of the claim of the defendants. The public will no doubt remember this remarkable case, which, after two decisions in favor of Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, was brought into the Supreme Court on charges of fraud in obtaining the judgment in the Superior Court. The present settlement is the best vindication Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON could have.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* of Sept. 5 says:

We clip the following report of a case in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Parkersburg, recently, from the Clarksburg *Telegraph*. The points raised are of interest to business men, and their determination by that tribunal may be regarded as a finality.

CIRCUIT COURT OF UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Thursday, Aug. 14, 1868.

Present—Honorable SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, and Honorable JOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., District Judge.

United States vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Indictments numbered from 1 to 54, inclusive, for breaches of the revenue laws of the United States. Counsel appeared for the United States, SMITH, District Attorney; for the traverser, LEE.

Counsel for the traverser filed a general demurrer to each of the indictments, and the District Attorney joined in the demurrers.

LEE, for the traverser, stated that fifty of these indictments were for issuing receipts for goods delivered to the defendant at their depot in Parkersburg, to be transported by it as a common carrier to different points upon its road, and the remaining four for issuing receipts for moneys paid for tolls and transportation upon the road without being stamped or having United States revenue stamps affixed and cancelled. He stated that he had made no objection for matter of form, as in that respect the indictments were above exception, but that he should make two points as to matter of substance in support of the demurrers:

1. As to the receipts for freights in question, that at the times they were issued, in 1860 and 1866, upon the true construction of the Revenue laws of the United States then in force, such receipts being in legal effect inland bills of lading, were not subject to stamp duty.

2. As to both classes of receipts, that to constitute the offence under the act of Congress of unlawfully issuing papers required to be stamped without having the proper stamps affixed, the party issuing must have done so with the unlawful intent to evade the provisions of the act and to defraud the revenue, and that such intent on the part of the platform clerk or agent issuing the receipts for the company, if it existed, could not be imputed to a corporation having no sentient or visible tangible being, but existed only in contemplation of law, but that the clerk, or agent himself only, and not the corporation as such, could be held criminally responsible for the unlawful act.

The Court then directed the arguments on the demurrers to be confined at this stage to the first point stated, and it was accordingly fully argued by LEE in support of the demurrer, and by the District-Attorney *contra*. LEE in reply was stopped by the Court, and *curia advisari vult*.

After a short recess the Court resumed its session, and CHASE, Chief Justice, stated his opinion to be that at the times the freight receipts in question were issued, they were not subject to stamp duty under the acts of Congress then in force, and that the demurrers to the indictment upon them would have to be sustained.

JACKSON, District Judge, stated that his first impression was that the terms of the act of 1864 were sufficiently comprehensive to embrace receipts for goods delivered to a common carrier for transportation and subject them to stamp duty, but that since he had heard the argument of the counsel and had come to construe the act of 1864 in connection with the several other acts of Congress *in pari materie*, his views had undergone a change, and if the question were now to be decided, he should not dissent from the opinion of the Chief Justice to sustain the demurrers. He added, however, that if the counsel so desired, division of opinion between the Judges might be entered *pro forma* upon the record, so that the cases might be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

CHASE, Chief Justice, remarked that upon the second point made by LEE for the traverser, both the District Judge and himself were inclined to think the demurrer could not be sustained, but that they were willing to hear argument upon it if necessary or desired.

JACKSON, District Judge, inquired if the counsel with the knowledge of the views of the Court as just expressed, could not now adjust the whole controversy by agreement between themselves.

LEE, for the traverser, then proposed to withdraw his demurrer to indictment No. 15, and suffer judgment to go upon it by *non sum informatus*, if the District-Attorney would permit a *non pros.* to be entered in each of the other fifty-three cases. This proposition was, after consideration, accepted by the District-Attorney, and accordingly, with the assent of the Court, a judgment was rendered for the statutory fine and costs in No. 15, and a *non pros.* entered in each of the other cases.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, of Sept. 4, in its report of the previous day's proceedings of the Georgia Legislature, says:

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The financial affairs of the State demanding prompt and efficient attention, to the end that her credit may be protected and promoted by the adoption of proper measures, I have used every means at my command, short of an appeal to the courts, to secure a settlement between the officers who were removed by the United States authorities and the officers elected by the General Assembly.

By the enclosed communication from the Treasurer, Hon. N. L. ANGIER, it will be seen that upon the last appeal made to the late Treasurer for a delivery of his trust, the remarkable plea for delay is given, that he is erecting a warehouse, and that, therefore, his *private affairs* are too pressing to permit of immediate attention to matters of vital importance to the whole people.

I have been informed by the Comptroller General, Hon. MADISON BELL, that the late Comptroller is waiting for a settlement between the late and the present Treasurer, before making a final and full delivery of books, papers, etc., in that Department.

An expression of the will of the General Assembly is respectfully invited.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 2, 1868.

His Excellency Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia, Atlanta:

SIR: Yours of the 2d instant, making inquiries concerning the indebtedness of the State, and the means adopted to meet the same, was duly received this A. M. Feeling the force and the necessity of your inquiries, I regret to be compelled to reply, that we have not the data upon which to base anything approaching a satisfactory answer. In compliance with your instructions, and the action of the General Assembly, on the 10th ultimo, I hastened to Milledgeville hoping to be able to get an inside view into the condition of the Treasury, with its liabilities, if not a full settlement and transfer of books and papers.

While there I failed to effect either, though my predecessor, Col. JONES, was there, to whom I communicated my mission by letter, making a demand, &c., and received the response that he would be in Atlanta the following Monday (August 17,) for full settlement. On the 15th of August, Col. JONES wrote that, from indisposition, he would not be able to come for settlement until the last of the following week. He failed to meet either appointment, and I heard nothing further from him until the 30th, dated at Milledgeville, Aug. 28, stating that he found his business such that he was forced to go to New-York, from whence he had just returned, and would be here on the 31st.

To-day I received another letter, stating that he was erecting a warehouse, the cotton season being near at hand, workmen sick, causing his private affairs to be so pressing that he could not come before Monday next.

Several letters have been received, urging the payment of the State bonds and coupons past due, and I have been compelled to reply, no funds in hand, though there must be of seven-twenty State bonds unsold, more than sufficient to meet present liabilities.

Col. JONES further stated, that he had no funds belonging to the Treasury, and also stated that he was not seeking to delay a settlement, "but entirely ready and anxious to get the load off his shoulders."

Very respectfully submitted,
N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

Mr. BURNS moved that the same be referred to the Special Committee appointed for that purpose and afterward withdrew it, and the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Of the Hop Crop of Michigan a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, of Sept. 4, says:

"The cultivation of Hops was attempted in Macomb County twenty-five years ago, but it proved a failure with Mr. CURTIS, the first gentleman who experimented with that crop. Fourteen years ago Dr. J. S. SMITH, of Armada, set out six acres of his farm in Hops; twelve years ago a yard of four acres, and the year after five acres more. He has also two yards of four and five acres, which will bear for the first time the present year. The first three mentioned yards will produce this year the thirteenth, twelfth and eleventh crops respectively. Either of these yards will yield 1,500 pounds to the acre. There is not a Hop-yard in the State that is superior, if equal, to any of the three. The heavy growth of vine and the superior quality of Hops cannot be beat this year. His two other yards have in bearing a superior quality of Hops, though not so abundant.

Macomb County seems to have the soil that is especially adapted to hops. Dr. SMITH is acknowledged here as the sample hop-raiser of the county. By his example, aid, and enterprise, a large amount of ground is now in bearing hop-yards, not only in Macomb County but in the adjoining counties of St. Clair, Lapeer and Oakland. During 1864-5 and 1866, Mr. SMITH bought about two-thirds of the crop, and paid over $100,000 per year for the same, making the crop in this and adjoining counties worth over $150,000 per year. The last year he bought $10,000 worth, the balance being sent forward by the growers. Dr. SMITH furnished nearly all the hop roots to the neighbors, and took his pay in hops when the roots came in bearing. Many wealthy farmers owe their present affluence and superior farm buildings to the start which they thus obtained. Dr. SMITH's method, which has proved so successful, is to select a rich soil, prepare it well for corn; plant corn and at the same time hops, putting the hops seven feet apart. Every Fall he piles the manure on the hop roots or hills—the more the better—together with lime, plaster and all the ashes that can be gathered in the neighborhood. In the Spring spread the manure, put two cedar poles to the hill, from eighteen to twenty-two feet long—the longer the pole the better—and two or three vines to the pole. During the early part of the season plow two furrows each way, deep enough to bring up the subsoil midway between the hops. Go through them with a cultivator eight or ten times, or often enough to keep the ground mellow and kill all the weeds and grass. The theory is that a large growth of vines must be produced to get a good quality and abundant crop. In 1860 the Doctor picked 2,900 pounds from an acre and an eighth, which had previously been used twenty-five years as a barn-yard.

Let the hop get fully matured before the picking is commenced and the seeds are ripe. A better quality of hops are harvested, and the vines do not bleed as much. Many yards have the root materially weakened by cutting the vines too early, so that next year the roots have not strength enough to produce a good crop on account of the bleeding. It would pay the hop-raiser to close the end of the vine when cut, and stop the bleeding. In the next year's crop he would be amply remunerated.

The magnitude of the business of hop-raising in these counties may be gathered from the statement below of the number of hop-raisers and acres of bearing yards in Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer and Oakland Counties, commencing with Macomb.

It is expected that the crop will average about 500 lbs. to the acre, very good judges of the crop being of the opinion that it will be about that amount. Should this be the case the crop statistics in the four counties will be about as follows:

	Growers.	Acres.	Bales.	Pounds.
Macomb	213	965	2,412	481,500
St. Clair	75	306	915	183,000
Oakland	35	140	340	62,000
Lapeer	19	110	375	55,000
Total	342	1,521	3,912	782,500

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Aug. 24, in its weekly review of the British Corn Trade, says:

"During the past week we have had frequent falls of rain, sometimes in liberal quantities, with intervals of sunshine and warm weather. Nothing could be more acceptable to the country. The late crops of greenstuff are now out of danger; everywhere new verdure is cropping up through the bronzed meadows and cornfields, and in two months or less we may now have an abundant supply of vegetables; but we doubt whether the rain is not generally too late for potatoes, excepting the very latest sorts, as they are more disposed to throw new small tubers than increase the growth of the old ones. The new herbage will be sweeter and more nutritious than that after a long-continued growth, and graziers have had a happy escape. The plow has been actively at work on the stubble, and market-gardeners have lost no time in planting out, while the late-sown turnips have a very fair chance, for the soil below is like a hotbed. Better supplies of new wheat, brought forward by the recent advance, have about reduced it again to the recent low price, and the facilities that farmers have found in thrashing have pressed on a free delivery; our rates have therefore given way about 2s. ℔ quarter, and, in the absence of a speculative demand, we may expect these fluctuations all through the season. Commissioners are sending in their reports that we have a general yield this season, (4½ quarters per acre,) with an increased growth of 100,000 quarters in Wheat; but, as we have begun upon the new crop nearly a month earlier than usual, our wants are necessarily about two million quarters beyond the average; so a large portion of the surplus of this year, whatever it be, was previously bespoke; and when the greater or less failure of all the other crops, including roots and grass, is considered, we doubt whether well-to-do farmers will readily throw away their only chance. American accounts of increased growth are very much discounted by extensive damage through rust in the South and other States; and the corn crop has yet to be gathered. Everywhere old stocks were reduced to the lowest point, and some countries are sadly deficient, and France yet doubtful as to quantity. So we do not think, when prices come to their level, it will be a low one.

The arrivals off the coast since Aug. 14 were sixty-five cargoes, of which thirty-three cargoes were Wheat, seventeen Maize, eleven Barley, three Rye, one Beans."

The Ballston (N. Y.) *Journal* of Sept. 5 says of the hop crop prospects:

"The indications of a fair crop of hops this year are quite favorable. The Madison County *Observer* says the growth is, so far, vigorous and healthy, and the damage from the hop louse is not of any consequence as yet. A fortnight or three weeks hence picking will be generally in progress, and if nothing unfavorable occurs an ordinary yield will be secured. Prices will rule considerably lower than for years past, as the increased culture and the competition of foreign hops forbid any hope of forcing prices upward by holding on to the crop. The unfortunate experiment of last year will not be soon repeated by hop-growers."

The Macon *Journal and Messenger* has made up, partly, however, from estimates, the amount of cotton received and amount shipped from the city of Macon from Sept. 1, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1868, and says:

"We believe our table is not wrong twenty-five bales one way or the other. The following is the result:

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1867, bales	912
Received from Sept. 1, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1868	79,763
Shipped from Sept. 1, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1868	79,409—354
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1,266

This includes amount in our warehouses and on storage at other points in the city. The average amount of cotton received at Macon for several years before the war was 90,000 bales. The deficiency amounts to a little over 10,000 on the operations of the year just closed, and years before the war. It is estimated that the entire crop in Georgia raised in 1867, was 500,000 bales, and that for the year 1868, it will be 350,000. The stretching of the Southwestern Railroad has opened up new territory to the cotton trade of Macon. So that we have suffered little in this respect by the disasters of the war."

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal & Messenger* of Sept. 4 says:

"The news from many portions of Middle Georgia and the Black Belt is gloomy enough. The late rains have played sad havoc with the cotton. In some few sections there will be a fair yield, but the planters almost universally say the crop will fall short of last year's yield. The rust, the worm and the rot are at work destroying it. It seems the rains will never stop. The last month of August was the most unfavorable ever known. Only a few days remain now in which the crop will do what it is going to. The season always closes between the 10th and the 15th of September. After that it matters not what sort of weather we have. The crop will be either made or lost. The crop in Georgia will fall short of about 15,000 bales. Our only hope now is to make up in price what we will lose in quantity."

The Charleston *News* of the 5th inst. says:

"One of our prominent factors has received a letter, dated Sept. 1, from a planter in Ellisville, Columbia County, Fla., in which the writer says: 'The cotton crop has been generally swept by the caterpillar, and over the whole land there is a sickly stench, arising from the fields, which impregnates the air for miles. I said that if the worm got headway by the middle of August no more cotton would be made than last year, but it is now certain that there will not be as much. Of the cotton planted in April, it would take the yield of ten acres to make one bag. The worm has ravaged East Florida, and any statements to the contrary are false, and must be either intended to mislead or to bolster up credit somewhere.'"

And the Charleston *Courier* remarks:

"We are indebted to an old mercantile house in this city for the following extracts of letters received from Florida. The several letters were written by highly responsible parties:

GAINESVILLE, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLA.,
Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

No new developments as to the Sea Island crop. The caterpillar keeps right on. It is quite general now to bear gentlemen say: 'Well, they have gone right through; they can do no more.'

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The information as to the crop prospects is particularly interesting. Marion County may possibly send forward as many bags of Sea Island Cotton this year as last; but we doubt it very much, for the failure there last year was almost complete, 600 acre plantations in one instance, that we know of, eight bags; in another fifteen, and in another nineteen. We were ourselves at great pains to ascertain in the Spring of this year the proportion relatively of land under Sea Islands this year and last, and with the names of two hundred planters, small and large, taken indiscriminately, in various sections of that county. There is a deficit for this year of 36¾ ℔ cent. And now, from the upper end of the county, on the northern side of Flemington, we are very constantly and fully advised that the failure, owing to the caterpillar and rain, is as complete as it was last year. Here, in our county, the caterpillar has done its utmost damage. We see planters daily and get from them each day new accounts of losses sustained from the caterpillar.

FLEMINGTON, MARION CO., Fla.,
Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

I must say that, in my opinion, fully three-fourths, if not more, has been destroyed by the caterpillar. We had on this plantation a fine prospect as far as a portion of the crop was concerned, and now the field looks as if a fire had passed over it. We may gather a fourth, but the prospect is indeed gloomy. This whole section has been visited by the caterpillar, and the cotton crop is almost a total failure.

ELLISVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., Fla.,
Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

The cotton crop has been seriously damaged by the caterpillar, not more than a third, or at the outside not more than a half crop can be made."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1868.

SIR: Your letter or the 19th inst., in relation to the construction to be put upon section 4 of the act of July 20, 1868, as to vinegar manufacturers, has been received. * * * Upon your statement the process in each of the cases is to ferment starch, sugar, molasses, &c., and this statement determines the case under the provisions of section 4. There is an alcoholic or vinous fermentation, and the running through the corn cobs, chips, &c., merely accelerates the acetic fermentation which follows the other, and by section 4 the tax attaches whether distillation or vaporization follows or not.

If there is any process of manufacturing vinegar in which no fermented mash, wort or wash is made, and no spirits or vapor of spirits used, then the provisions of that section do not apply, but in the cases referred to by you the provisions seem clearly to apply.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To JAMES C. STRONG, Assessor Thirtieth District, Buffalo, N. Y.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Hester-st., No. 50, 21.10¾x46.8	$7,275
Stanton-st., n. w. corner of Eldridge-st., 18.2x60	14,700
5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	24,000
126th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11	6,900
127th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x99.11	11,000
133d-st., s. e. corner of 6th-av. (irregular)	24,000
Avenue A., w. s. 38.6 ft. s. of 12th-st., 18x70	13,650
3d-av., e. s. 25.8 ft. s. of 75th-st. 85x25.6 75th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	8,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 83d-st., 52.2x80	11,500
4th-av., n. w. corner of 83d-st., 52.2x80	11,500
6th-av., n. e. corner of 23d-st., 141x98.8	340,000
6th-av., s. e. corner of 133d-st. (irregular)	19,675
8th-av., s. e. corner of 127th-st., 25x100	5,100

Leases.

46th-st., No. 13 W., 3 years, per year	$1,800
51st-st., s. s. 580 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x100.5, 21 years, per year	378
51st-st., s. s. 559 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x100.5, 21 years, per year	378
Avenue A, No. 237, 1 year	900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Degraw-st., n.s., 170 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	$10,000
Grand and Ewen sts., s. e. cor., 75x76	nom.
Grand-st., s. s. 75 ft. e. of Ewen st., 25x76	3,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 49 ft. w. of Lewis-place, 23x98	550
Hicks-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Pacific-st., 25x80	2,000
High-st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of Jay-st., 24x100	3,500
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100	3,800
Marshall-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	8,000
Oak-st., s. s., 255.8 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 21.4x75	2,500
Oak-st., s. s., 277 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 21.4x75	2,500
Oak-st., s. s., 298.4 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 21.8x75	2,500
Palmetto-st., s. s., 102.2 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 97.10x100	1,600
Spencer-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 50x200	1,350
Spencer-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	750
Spencer-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	750
3d-st., n. s., 160.10 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x80	6,050
3d-st., n. s., 310 ft. s. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	1,500
North 8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x100, (deed 1860)	nom.
North 8th-st., n. s., 150 feet e. of 1st-st., 25x100	1,400
12th-st., s. s., 285.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 12.6x100	1,875
Bedford-av. and Lynch-st., s. e. corner, 91.3x152.7 x75x225.3x23.11	2,100
Clermont-av., w. s., 270.5 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100	1,550
Lafayette and Clinton avs., n. w. corner, 200x100	28,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 350 ft. w. Marcy-av., 16.8x100	3,875
Shepherd-av., e. s., between Broadway and Gay-st., 75x100	750
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100	2,800
Yates-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Van Buren-st., 60x100	3,200
Yates-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20x100	4,500

Lease Recorded.

Court-st., No. 185, 2¾ years, per year	$1,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Irvington.

Augusta-st., cor. of Cottage, 35 ft. front	$1,000

Newark.

Grove-st., s. s., near Bank-st., 50x60	$2,040
Frelinghuysen-av., w.s., H. Cook's property, 60x100	5,400
Elizabeth-av., e. s., (Newark and Clinton,) T. E. Hyde's, 11 1-9 acres	43,000
Mulberry-st., e. s., D. Thomas' property, 35x130	5,750

West Orange.

A new street, property of St. John's Catholic Church, 25x100	$375
A new street, property of St. John's Catholic Church, 25x100	325

Jersey City.

Sussex-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 60x100	$6,600
South 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25 x100	2,500

Hoboken.

8th-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Meadow-st., 17.4x60	$6,500

North Bergen.

Paterson plank road, e. s., adj. Jane Rosman's, 122x136	$1,000

Hudson City.

Newark-av., n. s., 30 ft. from W. H. Gurney's, 10.6x100 Newark-av., n. s., adj. C. W. Conger's 20x100	$12,500
Newark-st., n. s., lots Nos. 442, 443, 25x100 Montgomery-av., w. s., lots Nos. 442 to 447, 25x100	10,000
Highland-av., s. s., lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, block No. 2, Bramhall's map, 75x100	2,800
Irving-st., s. s., 306 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x 100	1,225

Greenville.

Plot adj. Richard Vreeland, 6 acres	$9,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company offer a limited amount only of their First Mortgage Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency.

The bonds pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1, and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax*. The principal also is payable in gold. They have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking fund is provided, sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000 or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are amply secured, being a first and only lien upon the Company's entire line of road—which traverses the finest district of Illinois—upon its franchises, rolling stock and other property, and upon all its coal lands, of which it now controls over 20,000 acres, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the road, would probably sell for a sum sufficient to retire the whole mortgage.

For all the coal the Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

A large part of the means required in the construction of this road is derived from stock subscriptions. Over $1,500,000 has been already expended upon the line from this source alone, and subscriptions to the capital stock are now pledged sufficient to pay the whole cost of the road with the exception of superstructure and rolling stock, leaving the proceeds of the bonds to be applied to these purposes and to the purchase of coal lands.

Of the entire line 165 miles are now graded. The work is proceeding rapidly and successfully. It is intended to have the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, in operation by Jan. 1, and the whole line within one year.

The estimated earnings of the road, with its coal business, are three-fold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The Trustee for the bondholders is the Union Trust Company of New-York.

At the present price of gold the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. in currency.

For sale at the office of this Company, No. 12 Wall-st. Governments and other Securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 7, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	19	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	12,768	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	282	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	20	Cut Meats, pkgs.	77
Wheat, bushels	30,328	Lard, pkgs.	50
Corn, bushels	63,000	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	380	Whisky, bbls.	252
Oats, bushels	66,435	Petroleum, bbls.	1,675

ASHES—Continue salable and firm at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady since our last, including: Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been unusually dull to-day and quite weak and irregular in price; sales have been reported of only 557 bales, including 547 bales to spinners and 10 bales to exporters. Speculators were practically out of the market.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	23¾	23¾	24 @24¼
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	25⅜	25⅜	26 @26⅛
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	27	27¼	27¾@ 28
Middling, ℔ lb.	29⅝	29½	29⅝@30
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	32	32½	32⅝@33

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	1,696
Receipts preceding week	1,700
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	872
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	396,779
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,350
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,399
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,302
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	20,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	47,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for fresh ground low grades of State and Western Flour, especially from old Wheat, at, in some instances, a shade firmer prices. Other descriptions have been in slack request and heavy in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 25@$8 85; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 90@$9 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 90@$9 30 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00@$8 35
Extra State	8 25@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 90@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 30@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 85@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour continues in limited demand and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls. at $8 70@$9 75 for very poor to fair, and $9 75@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 350 sacks at $9 75@$12 as extremes for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $6 75 @$9 for common to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet to-day at firmer prices for Spring, but easier and irregular rates for Winter. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 50@$2 85; Red and Amber do., (Winter) at $2 12@$2 26; Common No. 1 Spring at $2 10; Poor No. 2 do. at $2; White Southern at $2 51@$2 60; and Choice Amber do. on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn opened heavy and lower, but closed briskly and buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last of 105,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20½ for unsound and damp; $1 21@$1 22 for sound new Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at from $1 40@$1 60 ℔ bushel; sales, 3,800 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels old Western at 83c., afloat, and 81c. in store; also new Oats at 65c. @73c., ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses

Sept. 7, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	240,549	Barley	16,990
Corn	2,143,590	Malt	97,094
Oats	256,427	Peas	34,193

HAY—North River bale has been quiet and heavy at 60c.@75c., for shipping, and 90c @$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@85c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs. Exports of Hay since Tuesday, 269 bales.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c @20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c. @52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c. @90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 12; Resin at $2 75@$3 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been firm but inactive, including Crude Whale at 90c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at 98c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 25 @$1 60; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35 @$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good demand and decidedly buoyant in price, at from 16¾c.@17c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls., and 31c.@34c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less plenty and in good request at firmer prices, closing with an upward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 12 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 10, cash; $28 75@$29 for Old Mess; $25 50@$26 25 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at uniform prices; sales equal to 175 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19¾c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 90 boxes Cumberlands at 15¼c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been actively sought after, but has been held much higher; and, consequently, has been less freely purchased. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tierces and bbls. at 19¼c.@20¼c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20¼c. for Prime Steam, ℔ lb.; also 1,000 tcs. Prime Steam at 20¼c., buyer, September; 15½c., seller, January and February, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet but steady, at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50 @$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21 @$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $25@$31 for State and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb.	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb.	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb.	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℔ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in active demand at firm rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 112 boxes Havana, at 10¼c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 12⅞c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅞c.@13½c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20c., and 65,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand, and sales have been reported of only 100 bbls. since our last at 65c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4d.@4¼d. ℔ bushel. For London, 35 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s. ℔ hhd.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as nurse in a first-class family; can bring up an infant on the bottle; is a good seamstress; also a young Protestant girl as a first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or as general servant; is neat, economical and respectful; a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to take care of children or do chamberwork in a private family; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 236 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; can take the place of laundress, chambermaid, waitress or houseworker; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, employment by the day in private families. Address or call at No. 17 6th-av., in fancy store, for three days. Can furnish the highest reference if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of deserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork and plain sewing; best City reference. Apply No. 211 West 26th-st., top floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; is fully competent at the business in all its branches; best of City reference; would assist in a little washing if required. Apply for two days at 431 4th-av., near 30th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to assist with light chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress in a private family. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, COMpetent woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing. Can be seen at No. 101 East 28th-st., old No. 50.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHILD'S NURSE, a situation; can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by bottle; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent young woman to assist as nursery governess in a respectable family; would assist in sewing or chamberwork. Call at No. 18 West 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, who understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT (German) man as waiter; understands his duties thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a small family. Address, by note, R. W., northwest corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, in the drug store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 East 12th-st., rear house, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking; no washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 29th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 317 East 5th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is a quiet, competent person, and has the best of City reference. Address, all this week, K. D., Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good city references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as good waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced competent cook, who thoroughly understands her business; best City references given. Call at No. 178 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can give best reference. Can be seen at No. 358 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman having lost her own baby, wishes one to nurse at her own residence. Call at 423 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 226 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 436 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY Protestant woman a situation to nurse an infant; can take entire charge of it from its birth; or to attend a delicate lady, and would make herself generally useful to her; can be seen for three days at No. 321 West Forty-first-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of well recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., City and country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or do chamberwork alone, or waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; best of reference given. Call at No. 592 2d-av., in the butcher's shop.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman with a baby six weeks old, would go as wet nurse; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City references. Call or address E. N., No. 344 East 18th-st. Ring 4th bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; cut and fit; good dressmaker; operate on machine; or would do chamberwork and sewing; best reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to travel. None but those willing to give good wages need apply at No. 103 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook. Can be seen at No. 8 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Five years' reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook in a private family: understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference. Apply at No. 299½ 6th-av.—confectionery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has undeniable reference. Call at or address No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; unexceptionable references as such. Can be seen at No. 127 West 18th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN THAT HAS HER own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, will go out by the day, or take family sewing to her own house. Apply at her own house, No. 590 2d-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., corner 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of all nations, suitable for families returning to the City.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; is thoroughly competent to take charge of green-house and graperies, hot and cold, the care and laying out of grounds, &c.; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; three years' reference from his last employer, bearing testimony to character and capability. Address C. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to going a short ways in the country. He is kind and obliging, and very handy about a gentleman's place, and can come well recommended from the only family he has lived with since he came to this country. Call at No. 799 Washington-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give over ten years' City reference from some of the first families for honesty and capability. Address for two days Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 213 West 29th-st., which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (can assist in gardening if required) by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; City and country references. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man of long experience; fully understands his profession in every department; can give the best of City references; would prefer a place with some glass or where improvements are to be made. Address H. D., at seed-store, No. 816 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMily by two young women; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for three years. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man; understands his business in all its branches; a good driver; the best of City reference. To be seen or address for two days J. H. CAMPBELL, saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. K., Brewster & Baldwin's carriage factory, No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FARM-HAND and gardener, a situation; can milk, take care of poultry, horses and carriages; is a good driver and willing to make himself useful; four years' reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; can take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the laying out and putting a place in good order; can give the best of City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER in a store, by a sober, trustworthy man; can get the best of recommendation from his present employer, whom he has served for four years. Address M. J., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man (German) who is thoroughly acquainted with his business in all its departments. Call or address H. E., at seedstore, No. 67 Nassau-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man; best City references; thoroughly understands his business; also the laying out of a new place; or would see to a farm. Address J. T., at seed store, No. 6.5 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; best reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address D. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress a situation in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, industrious man; will make himself generally useful; has the best of recommendation; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Call or address G. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman, has five years' recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., Mr. Lowden's harness store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG MARried couple; man as vegetable gardener and general worker; wife as chambermaid and waitress. Address for one day M. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent Protestant man; first-class City reference. Call or address Trainer's Harness Store, corner of 6th-av. and 27th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—PROOF-READER AND Pressman wanted, a practical printer, accustomed to book proof-reading; must be a careful, accurate reader, and willing to fill up his time at case, &c., if required. Also, a young man familiar with cylinder presswork, to finish his trade. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, to go a short distance in the country to fill the position of seamstress and lady's companion; must also have a knowledge of household duties. Apply for two days at No. 124 Front-st., near Wall.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN (WHITE or colored) to take charge of a gentleman's cottage in the country; she will have to wash for him, keep his rooms (3) and cook for him and his groom (white;) wages, $15. Address C., Box No. 323 Post Office.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS COOKS, COOKS, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers. Excellent situations ready in families returning to the City, and others, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, and assist with housework; good wages. Apply at No. 15 Vannest-place, Charles-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN IN OUR private sale department. Apply (by letter only) to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; ONE who understands taking care of cows; to go about 11 miles from the City, in the country. Apply at No. 78 Gold-st., for three days.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND EXPERIenced servant in a small family as waiter and laundress. Must understand her business and come well recommended. Apply at No. 5 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, BEtween 25 and 40; City reference required. Apply at No. 267 Madison-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Tuesday next.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE A PROTestant and not afraid of work. Apply at JOHN GRANT'S livery stables, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A STOUT PROTESTANT GIRL AS housemaid. Apply, from 11 to 12, at No. 246 Canal-st., first floor up stairs.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

VACANCY FOR A SALESMAN IN THE jobbing department, at E. RIDLEY'S, Nos. 309 and 311 Grand-st. Apply by letter, stating terms, reference, &c., &c.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, T. Hind, H. Coleman, J. W. Leonard, Mrs. J. Winter and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Lardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TIME AND TIDE, AND THE SNOW BIRD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

EUROPE.

A serious riot occurred at Manchester on Saturday night, during which several persons were seriously injured. Mr. Murphy, of that city, a violent anti-Catholic, has offered himself as a candidate for Parliament, and on Saturday evening he, with others, were addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting, when a mob of Catholics broke in upon them, scattered the speakers, broke some heads, and had some broken in return. The Police finally subdued the riot and arrested several of the ringleaders.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool, Aug. 26, and Queenstown, Aug. 27, arrived at this port yesterday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

In conformity with the annual custom of the association of "Old Defenders," of Baltimore, composed of those who participated in the battle of North Point, on the 12th of September, 1814, they on Sunday attended divine service in a body at the Light-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Association now numbers only about forty members. On the 12th inst. they will partake of their annual dinner at Goranstown.

Gen. Reynolds has declined to approve a resolution passed by the Texas Constitutional Convention, appropriating $25,000 to defray its expenses. The Convention has been in session about eighty-five days, and has already expended an appropriation of $100,000.

Gen. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Arkansas, has issued an order prohibiting the use of the freedmen's schoolhouses in that State, erected at the expense of the Government, for political or religious services of any kind.

Gen. Buchanan, on the 1st inst., issued an order defining the official relations between military and civil officers in Louisiana. A Sheriff is authorized, in cases of unlawful resistance to his authority, to call upon the military for assistance, but if the military commander is not clearly satisfied that the necessity for such service exists, he is to decline to act until he has received special instructions from headquarters. Gen. Buchanan says that in no case is it deemed proper to consider a mere riotous demonstration as a case calling for the interposition of the military forces; such force should not be displayed until it shall be absolutely necessary for them to act.

The three men arrested on the charge of murdering Remi Gilmoret and dangerously wounding his wife with an ax, in Queen Anne's County, Md., have proved their innocence and have been discharged. It is now said that the colored woman Martha was alone guilty of the horrible crime.

Mr. Joseph B. Mitchell, for fifty years President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, died on Saturday night last. His father was the founder of the bank.

Charles S. Cameron, of Cross County, Ark., has been nominated for Congress by some of the Democrats of the First District of that State. Gen. T. C. Hindman has called a convention to nominate a Democratic candidate, to be held in Augusta on the 16th inst.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention is to be held in Worcester to-morrow, and Hon. William Claflin will probably be nominated for Governor. It is thought he will receive the votes of three-fourths of the delegates on the first ballot.

That smart Chicago lad, who claimed to have been abducted, confined in a remote place in a cellar among other lads of his age, gagged by a plaster over his mouth, and then to have escaped by a feat of successful daring, confessed on Saturday morning while under arrest for larceny, and preparatory to a term in the Reform School, that the tale was of his own invention.

The total earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the last week of August, was $425,781 07. The earnings for the corresponding week last year were $431,318 34. The total amount of the earnings from March 1 to the present time is $2,306,102 33.

The stevedores of Toledo, Ohio, who had been receiving thirty-five cents per hour, struck last week for forty cents, and after hesitating two days the employers acceded to their demand.

A dispatch from Hays City, Colorado, says that on the morning of the 3d inst. a band of hostile Indians, from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes, made an attack on Fort Hays. After a severe fight they were driven off by the garrison. Three soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded. The loss of the Indians is not known.

The wife of a physician was arrested in Pittsburg, Penn., about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, by a policeman, and dragged handcuffed to the Mayor's office, although she remonstrated with the officer, told him who she was, and where she resided. The policeman was subsequently arrested for assault and battery, and, waiving an examination, bound over for trial. The officer says in justification that the Mayor had given orders that all women found unattended on the streets after certain hours shall be arrested.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning, as the Washington Hose Company of Philadelphia was returning from a fire, they were attacked by a party of ruffians lying in ambush at Seventh and Arch streets. For a time bricks, clubs, &c., were hurled at the members, and the apparatus of the Washington was only saved from destruction by being hurried from the scene. The Police arrested several of the assailants.

Commissioner Osborn yesterday committed Jose Ferrer de Conto, Editor of the *El Cronista*, for trial, on the charge of assaulting Mr. Ignacio Gomez, the Nicaraguan Minister. The bail was fixed at $1,000.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced yesterday by Judge Russel. Nearly all the jurors, grand and petit, failed to answer to their names, and fines were ordered against the delinquents. Two prisoners pleaded guilty of attempted grand larceny, and one was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and the other to State Prison for two years and six months.

Beverly Clarke, formerly of the Post Office Department, was yesterday arrested and held for examination by Commissioner Osborn, on the charge of having conspired with others to defraud the Government by means of false requisitions for stationery.

The New-York Harmonic Society met last evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. The annual reports were also presented. The expenditures of the last year were $1,674 02.

The investigation in the case of Commissioners Rollins and Harlan and Messrs. Smith and Murray, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government in the collection of the Whisky tax, was continued yesterday in the United States Courtroom, before Commissioner Guttman. Murray was discharged and called as a witness for the prosecution, but he declined to answer the principal questions asked him.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Markets to investigate the present condition of the City markets, with a view to their improvement.

The Tammany General Committee held a meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, and elected a large number of new members, among whom were Gen. Frank P. Blair, Gen. Slocum, Hon. James Brooks, and other leading Democrats.

Cotton was unusually dull and weak in price yesterday. A moderate business was reported in Breadstuffs; Winter Wheat and Wheat Flour, Oats and Rye favored buyers; Corn closed buoyantly. Provisions were in better request; Pork and Lard were quoted higher. Groceries were in demand and steady. Freights, rather brisker.

Transactions at the beef cattle market, yesterday, at the yards at Communipaw, were dull at depressed prices. Most of the sales were made at 14c.@15c.@16c. ℔ ℔., net weight. A few small lots were sold at 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔. But the market could not be quoted above 16c., although some of the grumbling butchers declared that they paid 18c. ℔ ℔. for those they purchased. The sheep trade is dull. No droves were sold for over 5c. ℔ ℔., gross weight. Sellers allowed that the market ranged from 3½c. to 5c. ℔ ℔., gross weight. Hundreds of poor sheep were sold for less than 3c. Swine are heavy with fluctuating prices, selling from 8½c. to 10c. ℔ ℔. A few were sold at 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. The same quality of swine dressed sells for about 2c. ℔ ℔. more than when alive.

The Democracy and the Debt.

Western Democratic journals point to the resolution adopted last Thursday by the Albany Convention as proof that the party, East and West, is one on the debt and greenback question. It must be admitted that their exultation is not without cause. Until now the Democratic Party in this State has stood aloof from Mr. Pendleton and his doctrines. Mr. Seymour, up to the very eve of his nomination, held strong ground in favor of an honorable and honest recognition of the rights of the public creditor. Mr. Hoffman, too, presiding over a State Convention in October, declared that the honor as well as the property of the country is pledged "to the payment of every dollar of the national debt, honestly and fully, not only according to the letter but according to the spirit of the bond." Nothing could be clearer or more emphatic, and as Messrs. Seymour and Hoffman were so were the other leading members of the party in New-York. On this issue they resisted the nomination of Pendleton, and the propositions of which he is the consistent and conspicuous advocate.

But the Convention which nominated Mr. Hoffman has pledged the party in this State to the repudiation plank of the platform adopted by the body which nominated Mr. Seymour. The State resolution affirms the greenback doctrine in the plainest possible terms, thus:

> "The payment of the public obligations in strict accordance with their terms; in gold only when gold is nominated in the bonds, and in the lawful currency of the country when coin is not specified."

How Mr. Hoffman will reconcile this distinct declaration in favor of adhering to the letter of the bonds, with his recorded respect for the spirit of the contract, remains to be seen. The personal aspect of the question, however, is of minor importance compared with the fact that by the action of the Albany Convention, the dividing line between the Eastern and Western Democracy on financial questions is obliterated. The party is now a unit in support of the policy of repudiation; and the Western organs exult in the victory. The New-York *World* has succumbed to the Chicago *Times*, which announces that the resolution we have quoted, "sets at rest all doubt of any difference within the Democratic Party as to its financial measures."

Encouraged, apparently, by the victory over its Eastern allies on the bond question, the Western Democracy is preparing to push its demands for more currency. The two measures go together. The only pretext for increasing the issue of greenbacks is their use for the redemption of bonds; and, *vice versa*, the redemption of bonds with currency necessitates the circulation of more greenbacks. In this way, repudiation and inflation are inseparable. Mr. Pendleton, it is true, addressing Eastern audiences, has recently attempted to show that his plan does not necessarily involve inflation. But the West holds to his original view, and calls for more currency as an essential sequence to the Democratic policy on the debt. The Louisville *Journal* has presented this version of the case strongly, and the Chicago *Times* insists that the circulation be raised to a thousand millions forthwith. Some large increase would assuredly follow a Democratic victory. The same influences which controlled the July Convention, and which have compelled the Democracy of this State to indorse the principle of repudiation, would fasten upon the party the policy of inflation. There would be no escape from it if that party were in power.

In assuming this position, the party championed by Mr. Seymour makes itself the enemy of the trade, the industry, the thrift of the country, as well as of its bondholders. We have but to turn to his speech at Tweddle Hall in March last for an exposition of the mischief which the Pendleton plan would entail upon provident institutions, whose maintenance is so essential to the welfare of millions. On that occasion Mr. Seymour showed that the interests of the workingman and the bondholder are identical, and that the results of tampering with the public credit would fall most heavily upon the classes least able to bear disaster. The orator has since trampled on his own argument, but its force and justice remain unextinguished. And the party whose standard-bearer dexterous duplicity has enabled him to become, in indorsing the heresy he denounced, arrays itself against the welfare of the people. The certainty that inflation would follow its policy on the debt renders it still more obnoxious to every solvent business man, and indeed to every man interested in the industrial and commercial growth and prosperity of the country.

The South and the Suffrage.

The *World* asks only that the right of suffrage "hereafter be left to State regulation without Federal interference." It adds:

> "In that case, there will certainly be no disturbance. The negroes will readily submit to whatever State regulations may be made, unless the Republican Party shall stir them up to mutiny. They could have no hope of successfully asserting their claims to the ballot with the whole white race acquiescing in their exclusion, and their own race divided."

But who are to make and enforce the "State regulations" of which our contemporary speaks? The local Constitutions have provided the present "regulations," and the local Governments enforce them. How are these to be set aside without disturbance?

If the Southern whites meet and resolve that the old Constitutions be restored, how can they give effect to their resolution except by force, as contemplated by Frank Blair? It is hardly to be supposed that the local authorities will quietly allow themselves to be superseded by white mobs, or that the new constituencies will allow themselves to be disfranchised by the mere decree of meetings, or conventions, held outside of the law. The *World* not long ago proved that if an appeal were in such circumstances made to the President, he would be bound—whatever his politics—to sustain the local Governments as against just such an opposition; and the obligation remains though the *World* goes over to the revolutionists. At any rate, whatever the President might or might not do, it is clear that the Governments would exert all their power to maintain their authority, and that the freedmen would not quietly submit to disfranchisement. Disturbance would be inevitable.

The suffrage is now in the hands of the reconstructed States, and any change must be sought through agencies which the existing Constitutions recognize. The advocates of negro disfranchisement are at liberty to convert the negroes to their opinion; but there can be no attempt to carry the measure otherwise without revolution. The people of each State must say how its institutions shall be changed, and how its affairs shall be managed; and in counting the people, it is not possible, in the present state of things, to exclude those of color. They have votes as well as the whites, and they will have something to say whenever the suffrage question is brought up for revision and settlement. The only means of keeping them out is the force recommended by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The use of that would lead to civil war.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Over a year before the war for the Union closed, four millions of Southern slaves were emancipated. Originally there had been on the part of Lincoln's Administration no attempt to connect the issues of slavery with the contest for the Union. President Lincoln himself explicitly declared it to be his purpose to restore the Union—if by preserving the institution of slavery he would better accomplish that object, then that institution should be preserved; and, if by the abolition of slavery, then slavery must be abolished. He was doubtful whether immediate and universal emancipation would be best for the interests of the negro race. But the necessities of the military situation demanded, and, therefore, President Lincoln issued, his proclamation of emancipation.

But the very thing which Lincoln feared as the evil consequence of sudden emancipation had to be attended to. Slavery had in some sort kept the negro in existence. The census of 1860 showed that the mortality among the free negroes was twice as great as among the slaves. It was, moreover, evident that the negro could not compete to any advantage with the white man in the novel situation to which he had been introduced. On the one side there were intelligence, wealth and political experience; on the other ignorance, poverty and the habit of servitude. For generations the black race had been held under a sort of martial law. Emancipation simply gave the negroes their freedom. The Civil Rights bill asserted their equality with white men before the law. But this was not enough. The responsibility which had been assumed by the National Government in the act of emancipation had not thus been fully met. What was to prevent the Southern Legislatures from enacting black codes which, as regards their restricting powers, were equivalent to the reëstablishment of slavery?

Here, then, was the political necessity for a Freedmen's Bureau. But this was not the only necessity. While held as slaves, the negroes were cared for; motives of interest alone secured this care. Suddenly emancipated, they were left destitute, unless some provision could be made in their favor by the National Government.

For these reasons the Freedmen's Bureau was instituted. It was from the first opposed by the Democrats, and has always been represented by them as an outrage upon the common sense of the country, and as a gigantic burden on account of its expense.

But how much has the Freedmen's Bureau cost the Government? We have the answer to this question in a letter published in the Times of last Saturday, from the hand of E. Whittlesey, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. This letter covers the expenses from Jan. 1, 1865, to Aug. 1, 1868. The total amount of cash drawn from the Government during that period—three years and one-half—was $6,377,251 78. The cost of the institution, therefore, if we exclude about one and a half million of dollars received from the rents of abandoned lands, has been less than two millions per year.

And what has the Bureau done? It has stood between the freedman and those who sought to keep over him the rod of slavery after slavery was dead. It has advocated the rights of the freedmen in the judicial courts. It has been the great organ of peace as between the white and black races of the South. It has been the nucleus of all the educational and Christianizing influences which have reached the colored race since the close of the war. Considered from this latter aspect, it has cost the Government nothing; for the missionary ends of the Bureau have been carried out by the contributions of Christian men, women and children throughout the country. When the Bureau ceases to be an agent of the Government, these missionary functions will still be exercised. But what would they be able to accomplish but for the foothold which they have gained under the protection of the Central Government? The prejudice against the education of blacks in the South is far stronger than the prejudice against their color.

Two millions a year! That is the pittance which the Democrats urge against Congress as expending in favor of a race of four millions of helpless men and women—helpless not only by reason of the prejudice against them, but also by the sudden operation of the act of emancipation. Is that pitiful sum too much to maintain the honor of a Government which had by its own act incurred so terrible a responsibility? Is it too much, when we consider the influences of which it has been the nucleus and centre, and which will continue for many years to come?

Republicans are willing to bear the responsibility which they have incurred. And we hope the people will hold in remembrance that when the Freedmen's Bureau has ceased to be a political agent—as it will at the close of the present year—the educational and Christianizing influences of which it has been the centre must still be sustained, for upon these depend not only the welfare of a recently oppressed race but the harmony of a large section of our country.

The Religious Riots in England.

We learn by the cable that Murphy, the notorious "Protestant" lecturer in England, has been again at work. It is not long since that he convulsed Ashton-under-Lyne by his inflammatory harangues, and he has now, by offering himself as a candidate for Manchester, fanned the ever-smouldering embers of religious animosity in that city into open violence and riot. He is said to have convened a meeting at which no less than 6,000 people were present, and the effect of the speeches delivered on the occasion was to drive the usually orderly city of Manchester into a state of excitement and disorder that lasted during two days. Mr. Murphy's sole idea of "Protestantism" is the delivery of speeches, in season and out of season, in which he represents the Roman Catholic faith as the most degrading of superstitions, and imputes every known form of crime and vice to its professors. But the peculiar style of oratory with which he is gifted is by no means suited to the mere edification of convinced sympathizers or possible converts. He does not seem in his element except when in the midst of a body of Irish Catholics, pouring all the vials of theological wrath upon their heads, and stringing together every available opprobrious epithet, in order to give personal application to his polemical hatred. Now, as Manchester contains a very large number of Irish Catholics, and as Irish Catholics are not the most phlegmatic class in the world, especially when assaulted on the double ground of their creed and their nationality—that always taken by Mr. Murphy, albeit an Irishman himself—there can only be one result when he makes his appearance in public. The meeting held at Manchester in support of his candidature produced, as might have been expected, a genuine row; the Irish Catholics assembled in force, dispersed the speakers and broke up the meeting. Heads were broken, many persons injured, and the city placed in a state of disorder for a couple of days. Of course Mr. Murphy's candidature is merely announced in order to give him and his friends the chance of bringing on a disturbance of the kind so dear to their hearts, and of course the riot was quelled in due course. But the object of the great theological champion was attained. He insulted his religious opponents and caused a breach of the peace. What more could he want?

The Manchester affair, although primarily the work of a mere demagogue, shows what elements of violent religious hatred are still latent in English towns, and still liable to be evoked on very slight occasion. It is not probable that the leaders, or the great majority of the supporters, of either of the two great political parties now at issue on political questions, desire to push religious animosities to the pitch of violence and rioting; but in great parties there are always men who, either from fanaticism, pugnacity or the mere desire of notoriety, are ready to play upon the passions of their adherents, and we are likely to hear of more disturbances and more broken heads before the Irish Church question is finally settled.

The Chinese Embassy.

To-morrow the Chinese Embassy will sail for Europe, to complete the diplomatic labors so auspiciously begun in this country. There is little reason to doubt that the courts of the Old World will give Mr. Burlingame and his associates a favorable reception, and show themselves as ready as our own Government was to coöperate in the grand work of opening the ancient Empire of China to full and free intercourse with other nations. The opposition to Mr. Burlingame's mission, in England especially, arises mainly from ignorance of the objects which he proposes to accomplish; and when light is thrown on these, and it is also shown that Mr. Burlingame's plans received the warm support of every foreign embassy in China, that opposition will cease.

Nothing could be more natural than the alarm our English cousins felt when it was first announced that the foreign policy of China was to be entrusted to a shrewd, energetic American diplomat. They at once foresaw the total overthrow of the system by which they had always made headway for themselves in the East; and, judging from their own policy in India, ascribed to the United States a magnificent, far-reaching policy of aggressive protection, which would result in the establishment of American supremacy in the Celestial Empire. This, of course, would involve the exclusion of England as a medling Power, and would interfere materially with the interests of her grasping traders; and this was not a pleasant picture for contemplation. They want to enjoy the monopoly of the East, and it is natural they should feel a little vexed to see a representative of the "smart Yankee" nation cutting into their old privileges, and obtaining concessions which neither arms nor diplomacy had ever obtained for them.

Their opposition was, however, based on a misapprehension of the character of Mr. Burlingame's mission and the objects he has in view. It is no part of his mission to secure the supremacy of any outside nation in the affairs of China. On the contrary, the main object of his appointment was to secure China against outside interference, and to enable her to develop, without violence from abroad, her new policy of international intercourse. The most enlightened statesmen of China long since came to the conclusion that the ancient policy of exclusion and non-intercourse was unwise, but were unable to see their way clearly to the adoption of a better system. Mr. Burlingame has helped them to the solution of the problem. In conjuction with the Ministers of England, France and Russia, he elaborated a plan by adopting which China throws aside her old exclusiveness and assumes the most liberal political and commercial relations with the rest of the world. She does not become Americanized, nor does she make any concessions to Americans that she is not willing to make to Frenchmen, or Englishmen, or Russians. She asserts her right to belong to herself, to regulate her own affairs without interference from the outside, and at the same time announces her willingness to adopt the system of laws by which the intercourse of European nations is regulated. Mr. Burlingame's mission means this, and nothing more; and when the mercantile classes of Europe understand this, and see that China seeks to obtain nothing but what is reasonable and just, they will undoubtedly become supporters of a policy which promises such good results.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Public Debt Statement for Sept. 1, as analyzed in our financial column to-day, shows that, during the month of August, the public indebtedness was increased about twelve millions. But of this increase over three millions consisted of bonds issued by the Government, as a loan, in aid of the various Pacific Railroad enterprises. Hence the actual increase in the public obligations was less than nine millions. Even this addition to the debt of the nation is in the main chargeable to the high official parties to the controversy as to who shall be appointed—whether Republicans or Democrats—to the office of Supervisor of the Revenue, to enforce the Revenue laws of the Government. In consequence of the disorganized condition of the Revenue service, resulting from the persistent maintenance of this discreditable controversy, the income of the National Treasury is seriously running behind the current public expenditures. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the public credit, so costly and damaging an interruption—partial though it be—of the work of collecting the lawful dues of the Government will be speedily put an end to.

If Maine, in the election of Monday next, follows the lead taken by Vermont on Tuesday last, and gives a largely increased Republican majority, we shall have a sure indication of the drift of political feeling throughout the Northern States. In such event there will be even better assurance than there is at present of Grant being carried into the Presidency by majorities not less than those given to Abraham Lincoln four years ago.

The September terms of the courts have begun, and the chronic difficulty in obtaining jurors seems to be increasing. This sort of trouble was particularly marked yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, where only three Grand Jurors appeared out of a panel of thirty-six, and only eighteen petit jurors answered to their names on the calling of a roll of one hundred and fifty who had been summoned. The enforcement of the ordinary fine of $25 against the absentees does not remedy the evil, and the business of the courts will be retarded as usual by this non-attendance, until a wiser and less burthensome manner of obtaining jurors than that now in vogue shall have been devised.

A great deal of advice is being given to John Allen to devote all the money he has made during his wicked life to charitable and missionary purposes. He will certainly have one excellent deed to his account if he does it. But will those who give him this advice follow it themselves by offering to the Lord all the money they have made in the devil's service? If they do, the coffers of all the benevolent societies in New-York will be full and overflowing. Some years ago a woman in Edinburgh, who had accumulated a large amount of money by keeping a brothel, was reformed, and at her death willed it all for the foundation of an institution for the elevation of fallen women. But the Church refused to handle the money which had been the wages of sin; and, after a heated discussion on the subject, it was finally disposed of—we forget how. We think the refusal of it was a mistake; and we are sure John Allen will have no difficulty about the disposition of his fortune.

At the Vermont election last week, a large number of Democrats voted the Grant ticket. They were men who would have gone with the Democratic Party but for its revolutionary platform and unfortunate candidate; they were men who favored *peace*, of which Gen. Grant is the representative. They were men who feared the renewed domination of the old rebel leaders of the South, which may justly be apprehended. They were men who did not like to see Grant traduced, in order that Lee might be glorified—men who did not like to see the cause for which the Union soldiers fought defamed, in order that the rebel horn might be exalted. There are thousands of such Democrats in every Northern State, and there is no doubt that they will everywhere vote for Grant, as they did in Vermont.

It would seem that the customs revenues of the Government, (always in the form of coin,) during the month of August, yielded so liberally that, notwithstanding the coin disbursements of the Treasury Department, on account of the interest and principal of the public debt, the hoard of coin in the vaults of the Treasury, and in the absolute ownership of the Department, showed an *increase of some six and a half millions* as the result of the month's business. The precise figures are given in our financial columns this morning. Government now holds a coin reserve of 67½ millions in its own right, and a little over 25 millions to the credit of private depositors.

There must be a strong argument against the Democratic Party and policy in Maine in an official exhibit just made of the Savings Banks of that State. From this it appears that the number of Savings Bank depositors—mostly persons of the middling and poorer classes—is equal to *one quarter of the voters of the State*, and that a quarter of the whole amount of deposits is invested in Government bonds. These hard-handed, though "bloated bondholders," doubtless understand questions of principle, (however spelled,) and of interest, (however construed,) well enough to vote against the revolutionary and repudiationist Democracy. And when Mr. Pendleton tells them that they have been ground into the earth by crushing taxation in hard times, they must find a rather paradoxical confirmation of the statement in the fact that there has been an *increase* of Savings Bank deposits of *three and a half millions of dollars* during the past two years, or nearly *one hundred per cent.*

We notice that quite a number of the leading commercial papers of the Southern States unite in the desire that our business houses would give truth to the late false report that they had refused any further credit to Southern merchants. We gave some evidence of this the other day, and now we see that the New-Orleans *Bee* speaks in decisive terms on the subject:

> "The [anti-credit] decision itself we think a wise one, and regret that it had not been reached and strictly adhered to many years ago. The credit system, however, has been practically abolished since the close of the war. Such credits as have been given here and in the North have been given very sparingly, and for short periods only. The business done since 1865 has been mostly for cash, or equal to cash. The credit system is a curse to any community. It had a great deal to do, in our opinion, with bringing on the war. It was not one of the least of the benefits we derived from the war that the credit system was stricken down, and with it the fictitious value of all kinds of property. We never wish to see the system reëstablished."

A lively Paris paper says that the morality of the New-York Press must be below mediocrity, as it appears from the annual report of the Police that thirty editors and forty-two reporters were arrested during the year. It must be confessed that the Police report does contain this statement, and yet we do not know of any editor or reporter who was arrested during the last year. The persons who, when arrested, claimed to be journalists, were doubtless the hangers-on to the outskirts of the Press, who made the claim because they thought it would be taken as a plea in abatement of their offence. We know of a good many editors who deserve to be arrested for using such language as they do; but we see no prospect of getting the Police to enforce the laws of morals and logic against them.

The London critics are sharpening their pens to draw blood from a "tremendously great American tragedian" who has been announced to appear on the London boards. They have just slaughtered a "very eminent Mexican tragedian," who carries credentials from Juarez, declaring him to be a superb actor. The *Pall Mall Gazette* asks "whether the introduction of gifted beings from foreign parts is not being carried to an extent which may render people very shy of such performers for the future;" and it says that "two or three American actors and actresses have been puffed off like the bearded woman in a country fair." The *Gazette*, however, is kind enough to sneer at those who have begun to sneer at all American actors. "It is not so very long ago since Joe. Jefferson aroused the enthusiastic admiration of the oldest playgoers in England;" "and (says the *Gazette*) before condemning the taste of a people who first recognized the talent of Mlle. Patti, and among whom Miss Cushman, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Owens, Miss Bateman and others were educated and trained for their art, it would be as well to inquire into the credentials of persons claiming to be eminent Americans."

Some of the Democratic papers hoist the name of Horatio Seymour at the head of their columns, in connection with the picture of a man who is nailing the flag of his country to a liberty pole that pierces cloudland. We have scanned the man's features very closely to see if they resemble Seymour's; but they are much more like Grant's. It was certainly Grant, and not Seymour, who bore our flag aloft to the heavens.

A velocipede race lately came off near Paris, at which two-wheeled and three-wheeled velocipedes were tried against each other. The competitors were stout young fellows, wearing loose coats and tall boots, and the course, which was about a mile and a furlough in length, was in part over a stone-paved road. The two-wheeled velocipede was the winner—the distance being covered in four minutes, twenty-five seconds, while the three-wheeled velocipede was a long distance behind-hand. Crowds of people lined the entire course, and loudly cheered the victorious charioteer as he passed the winning post. The velocipede has made its appearance in this City; and we hope soon to witness a race between trained competitors. In addition to all the other "champions" we already have, we shall love to chronicle the name of the champion velocipedist.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

DODWORTH HALL.

A merry-hearted old gentleman who amused the fathers of the rising generation with his feats of magic and ventriloquism and his little school of learned birds, appeared last night before the sons and daughters of his earliest admirers with his old-fashioned entertainment, and with every bit of his old-fashioned success. This is a rather round-about way of stating that Signor Blitz, after an absence of fifteen years from New York, reappeared last evening at Dodworth Hall,—but then, any way is a good way, so long as the truth is uttered. Signor Blitz's entertainment is altogether a peculiar one. There is a little bit of trick magic, and a little bit of sleight-of-hand, and a little bit of magnetism, and a little bit of jugglery, and a little bit of humorous ventriloquism and vocal imitation; and all these little bits use up an evening in the most delightful manner. The magic that the Signor exhibits comprises some of the very 'prentice lessons in the art—but then some of these 'prentice samples are still unsurpassed by the masterpieces of modern cunning in the profession. Signor Blitz, however, confines himself to no one school, and if he revives the old-fashioned egg-bag trick with renewed success, he is equally happy in reproducing Herrmann's wonderful feat with the flying dollars, which he gathers from the vacant air, from slender threads, from little boys' noses, and from all sorts of eccentric places. Heller's spirit drum is reproduced with improvements that Heller never dreamed of. The drum is beaten by its invisible spirit while in the hands of strangers, and in any part of the hall. The feats in thaumaturgy, however, are the least entertaining of the old magician's performances. A bit of jugglery, by which he keeps half a dozen dinner plates dancing time to music on a table, was equally well relished by last night's audience, and his example of the peculiarities of animal magnetism is as wonderful and as amusing as anything on his programme. The bird show ought to close the entertainment, for it is most interesting. The actors are tiny canaries, or Java sparrows, or the more robust dove. These do the duties of pack horses, and drag loaded wagons across the table, or personate mounted soldiers, and are shot off their horses, and feign death, or imitate our fashionable belles and take an airing in a fashionable phaeton, or assume to be corpses and lie motionless between the rows of lighted death tapers—besides any number of other actions which it seems preposterous to expect from little birds—but which, nevertheless, they do enact. We have said that the exhibition ought to close with the performances by the birds. Last night a foolish display of automaton minstrels brought the entertainment to a lame conclusion. We have so many troupes of real good minstrels and real bad ones in the City at present, that any imitation of either seems superfluous. Signor Blitz announces *matinées* for Wednesday and Saturday. We heartily commend his entertainment for ladies and children.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The second week of Mrs. Lander's engagement began at this house last evening. The management proudly announce that the Broadway "is the only theatre where legitimate plays are acted in this City!" This is what might be called a personal compliment egotistically applied. We notice, by the way, that an engagement with Mr. Forrest for four weeks of tragedy has been made by the management of Niblo's Garden; legitimate will then be in the ascendant at Niblo's just about the time when Mr. Florence, and anything but the legitimate, will be crowding the Broadway. However, that is neither here nor there just now. Mrs. Lander is certainly one of the most capable actresses in the representation of that class of drama usually called the legitimate, and which is supposed to accord with every principle of high art. For seven nights she has attracted fairly numerous audiences to witness her personation of *Elizabeth*, in a translation of Giacometti's Italian play, which Mme. Ristori first introduced to this country. The piece, as a play, is as near like the sensational dramas with which we are familiar, as may be—in this respect: that for the sake of presenting a diversity of entertaining character on the scene, historical personages are made to speak and act in a most unheard-of manner, and time and historic incident are wrested to the creation of sensations. The frivolousness of *Bacon*, the cheap sagacity of *Burleigh*, the appearance of *Mendoza* at Court when the Armada is on its way, and the entry of *James VI.* to *Elizabeth* while his mother is being dragged to the block, are all extravagant and unnatural as well as untrue. But the chief object of the visitors to the performance at the Broadway Theatre is not so much to see the play, we fancy, as to see Mrs. Lander in a rôle that Ristori made celebrated.

Mrs. Lander seems to conceive *Elizabeth* to have been a creature of delicate apprehension and womanly sensibility; with a heart capable of feminine tenderness, and a spirit stung to the most heroic pitch; vain but not unjustly so; a lady in every sense, with ladylike ways and susceptibilities. Ristori, on the other hand, deems *Elizabeth* to have been a woman in form who felt every passion as men feel; so coarse that flattery had to be sickeningly fulsome before she could enjoy it; so masculine that in love she was George IV., not Victoria; blunted in sensibility, looking upon handsome men as men look upon their minions—with a sort of terrier courage; cruel, hardened and depraved, as she was ill-bred and vulgar! The intimate chronicles of the times of the Virgin Queen tell us which of these two is the correct picture. From Mrs. Lander's personation we get the impression that *Elisabeth* was wronged and outraged by *Essex*, while Ristori's *Elizabeth* received from him no more than she deserved. In Mrs. Lander's picture we pity the Queen. In Ristori's we pitied her victims. In respect to Mrs. Lander's performance, considered by itself, it is pleasant to state that it indicates intense study, and exhibits a most elaborate finish. She is very fairly assisted by the company at the Broadway. Mr. Carden, who has been intolerable in some parts he has acted, displays a deal of creditable elocution in the personation of *King James*. He is still hard and coarse as an actor, however Miss Kate Newton, as *Lady Howard*, evinces the proper amount of ardor for her lover and indifference toward her husband requisite for the part, and Mr. Taylor, as *Essex*, is as fiery and furious (to a gentlemanly pitch) as the dramatists orders. Mr. Taylor's restraint of his own evident powers in the declamatory line, is not the least of his worthy traits. He is exceedingly graceful in bearing, and his animation and quick play of expression rob the part of half its tawdriness. In the single scene given to *Margaret Lambrun*, the would-be regicide, Miss Ella Turner, displays an aptitude for the heroic and emotional which should not be disregarded by her manager. Mr. Becks has to endure the agony of representing *Bacon* as a cringing idiot, which must be degradation and torture enough for any actor who has heard the great Francis named as the author of Shakespeare's plays. "Elizabeth," we believe, will be acted all this week.

Various Theatrical Notes.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is to repeat her new *rôle* in the drama of "Lorle," at Wood's Museum, every evening until further notice. The part is a mild copy of *Marie* in the "Pearl of Savoy," and Miss Mitchell acts the character with a full appreciation of its imitable points. It almost begins to be apparent that no matter how many new plays this charming little lady may appear in, it is beyond her capacity to present us with a new character. Nothing that she does is better, nor, indeed, so good, as her *Fanchon*. Whether she believes that she attained perfection in that character we cannot know, but the evidence tends that way. It cannot be denied that *Lorle* is a very pretty part and very prettily played. But from an actress who has so thoroughly aroused the public in one part as Miss Mitchell has done in *Fanchon*, her admirers ask something more than prettiness, and her critics demand something besides repetition of previous good points as a basis for new praises. For all this, "Lorle" is drawing well, and Mr. Wood finds profit in it.

The Fall season began at the Olympic Theatre last evening. The same entertainment which ran through the Spring season, and exhausted the Summer, entered the new term in as big a blaze of glory as that with which it began its career six months ago. "Humpty Dumpty" indeed, looks good for six months more. It really deserves its extended lease of popularity. No more innocent, and at the same time no more entertaining performance has been given in New-York since this generation was young. The rising generation will carry the memory of "Humpty Dumpty" with it as a glorious bequest from its own childhood to its own old age.

A new London drama, entitled "Time and Tide," is the current attraction at the Old Bowery Theatre. It is given in connection with other massive and sensational dramas.

"Foul Play" is announced to be in its last week at the New-York Theatre.

The Siamese twins will only exhibit during the present week at Wood's Museum.

A circular has been sent to this office, in which a comedy in four acts, entitled "1868," is advertised as in active preparation at a Metropolitan theatre. From the list of *dramatis personæ*, and the unusual style of the circular, we judge the affair to be a political hoax.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have arrived home from their European trip.

The season at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, begins on Saturday evening next.

Adah Isaacs Menken.—The interesting, though sketchy and fragmentary, notes of the life of this extraordinary woman, written by her own hand, which appeared in the Times of Sunday, Sept. 6, are published in the Semi-Weekly Times of this morning. The recent death of Miss Menken, at the moment when a new and brilliant career as an author was opening before her, invests these notes with more than ordinary interest.

A Good Man Gone.—Our obituary notices record the death, at an advanced age, of Jarvis Raymond, Esq., who, for about eight years past, had lived quietly among our people, not largely known to them, but profoundly respected by all who did know him, as an intelligent and upright citizen, and an exemplary and devoted Christian. Previous to Mr. Raymond's removal to Detroit he had spent some years at Ypsilanti, but the best portion of his life was passed at Lima, in Western New-York. He was a man of marked traits of character, of clear judgment and pronounced convictions, and though his life was not an eventful one, as that term is usually understood, it was blameless and free from reproach in all its relations. He leaves as the inheritors of his good name three sons, of whom the eldest is Henry J. Raymond, of the New-York Times. The other two are Samuel B. Raymond, of Rochester, N. Y., and James F. Raymond, of this city. All of them were with him when he died. His aged wife also survives him. The remains will be removed to Rochester for interment.—*Detroit Post, Sept. 4.*

The Texas Treasury Closed by Gen. Reynolds.

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
State of Texas, Austin, Aug. 21, 1868.

Hon. F. J. Davis, President of the Constitutional Convention, Austin, Texas:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Convention, passed on the 20th inst., asking my approval of an additional appropriation of $25,000 to defray expenses. The Convention has been in session about eighty-five days, and has expended an appropriation of $100,000. The present state of the Treasury, the rate at which money is coming in, and the prospective current wants of the State, forbid the appropriation of any more money from the Treasury for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

The resolution is respectfully returned without approval.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

TELEGRAMS.

A Serious Riot at Manchester, England.

An Anti-Catholic Meeting Broken Up by a Mob.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political Riots at Manchester—An Anti-Catholic Meeting Broken up by a Mob.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7.

Mr. MURPHY, of Manchester, the noted public assailant of Romanism, whose violent speeches have so often been attended with rioting, has offered himself as one of the candidates to represent that city in the House of Commons at the coming election. This makes the sixth candidate for Manchester.

On Saturday evening a meeting was called in the interest of Mr. MURPHY. It is estimated that there were six thousand persons present. Speeches were made advocating his claims and denouncing the conduct of the Magistrates toward him in the matter of the Ashton riots in May last. While the speaking was going on the meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics, who charged the platform and dispersed the speakers. A general fight ensued, which lasted during nearly an hour. Clubs, stones, and other weapons were used, and many persons were badly injured. The Police at last succeeded in quelling the riot and arresting several of the ringleaders. The city was greatly excited, and there were renewals of the disorder, to some extent, during the night and Sunday.

MANCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 7.

Thirty-seven persons, arrested for taking part on both sides in the riots of Saturday and Sunday, were brought before the Police Magistrates to-day, and after a short preliminary investigation remanded for further examination.

Excitement still runs high, and a renewal of the disturbances is feared. Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to preserve order.

The London Times on the Annexation of Mexico to the United States.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The *Times*, in its City article to-day, says that the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe. That object could not be accomplished now, without a needless cost of money and blood.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Mission—Dr. Bellows on the Irish Church Question.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The *Daily News*, commenting on the mission of the new American Minister, Mr. JOHNSON, says difficult questions are to be treated; but England has given abundant proof of her good faith. In sending Mr. JOHNSON to this country, the United States Government shows its desire to settle pending disputes, and such disposition is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, has written a letter to the London *Times* on the Irish church question. He says: "The disestablishment of the Irish Church is a measure of even more importance to the foreign relations than to the internal interest of Great Britain. The accomplishment of this reform would be a great step toward the removal of those grievances which serve so powerfully to inflame the feelings of the Irish in America against the British Government, and which, while they continue to exist, make war, provoked by the persistent efforts of the Irish leaders, at any time possible between England and America."

ITALY.

Resignation of a Government Minister—The Tobacco Manufacturers.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 7.

Minister CADORNI has resigned his position in the Government on account of ill-health, and his duties are provisionally performed by Count CANTELLI, Minister of Public Works.

In accordance with the requirement of the convention recently concluded with the tobacco manufacturers, the latter have deposited with the Government 18,000,000 lire as a pledge of good faith.

The Funeral of Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Sept. 7.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR took place in this city to-day. Despite the cloudy skies the streets were thronged with people, who came upon the early trains from every neighboring town. Flags were displayed at half mast on the public and many private buildings, and many stores and residences were draped in mourning.

Services were held at the residence of the deceased at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Knights Templar, after which the body was conveyed by them to Christ's Church, where it lay in state until 2 o'clock, and was visited by thousands of people. The remains were inclosed in a heavy rosewood casket, covered with black cloth with silver trimmings. The plate bore the simple inscription:

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.
Died Sept. 3, 1868.
Aged 60 years.

The body was plainly attired in black, and near it was the sword of the deceased, while on the left breast rested the Masonic jewel of his order, but a few months ago presented by his brother Masons. For over two hours the throng moved past the coffin to take the last look at the face of the honored dead. The features retained a life-like appearance, and had little of the appearance of death. The face bore an expression of perfect peace.

A little after 2 o'clock the services at the Church were held, at the conclusion of which the procession was formed, consisting in part of three military companies with bands, Knights Templar from Hartford, New-Haven and Springfield with bands, Masonic lodges, Gov. ENGLISH and Staff, Judges and Clerks of the State Courts, members of the Bar and city Government, Irish and German civic societies, &c., &c., making a procession about a mile in length. The *cortége* moved down Main-street and out to Cedar Hill Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Minute guns were fired during the march of the procession.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Col. S. H. GEORGE, of Baltimore; Adjutant-Gen. C. M. INGERSOLL, of New-Haven; Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, of this city; Judge WM. D. SHIPMAN, of the United States District Court; Hon. GEORGE BEACH, Hon. WM. J. HAMMERSLEY, Hon. W. W. EATON and A. E. BURR, of this city.

The streets on either side were thronged with people during the movement of the procession. Among the distinguished friends of the deceased present were O. S. SEYMOUR, of Lithchfield; Gen. PITTMAN, of Manchester, N. H.; Judge CARPENTER, of Withersfield. It was one of the largest funerals ever seen in this State.

The Anti-Union Troubles in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Sept. 7.

BLANCHARD, the Union member of the Parliament of Nova Scotia has been unseated, the Election Committee having reported his election illegal.

Important correspondence between Lieut.-Gov. DOYLE and Attorney-General WILKINS appears in the evening papers. The Governor requested the Attorney-General to inform him whether the disloyal sentiments attributed to him by the newspapers were really uttered by him. The Attorney-General replies saying he is incapable of entertaining or expressing disloyal sentiments, and that the official report of his speech will show that it is free from disaffection. What he desires is the restoration of the Constitution of Nova Scotia with the Queen at its head. He opposes Confederation because he is convinced it will ultimately lead to annexation with the United States, which, above all things, he most dreads. He adds, should it be the will of Providence that Nova Scotia be deprived of her old Constitution against the will of her loyal people, he is of opinion that any political system of any other civilized country would be preferable to the Constitution provided for her by the Union acts.

The Georgia Legislature—More Colored Members to be Expelled.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 7.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 20 to 15, refused to reconsider the Relief bill passed last week.

A resolution was offered declaring Senators CAMPBELL and WALLACE not eligible to seats, they being negroes, and not eligible under the Constitution of the State and the United States.

Mr. HIGBEE (Republican) read a resolution passed heretofore under General Order No. 90, and insisted that it took a two-third vote to bring this matter up.

The Chair decided that a two-third vote was necessary.

Mr. HOLCOMB said it was the most extraordinary decision ever made, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The appeal was sustained by a vote of 24 to 8, and the resolution was made the special order for Friday next.

The House, by a vote of 69 to 42, passed a resolution to elect a Board of Commissioners to appoint officers of the State Railroad.

The Senate sustained the Governor's veto of the Savannah bill by a vote of yeas 18, nays 18.

To-day is the last day for registration.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Sept. 7.

The House on Saturday passed a bill vesting the entire control of the New-Orleans public schools in a board of sixteen directors, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This will probably kill the Conway bill.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the opening of the public schools for the present. It was placed on the calendar for future action.

The schools opened to-day under direction of the old Board, and with the former regulations in force.

The Registration bill has finally passed.

The Turf—Races at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 7.

The Springfield races come off to-morrow and continue three days, with running and trotting each day. A large crowd of visitors is anticipated. The programme for Tuesday includes six entries of horses which never beat 2:35, thirteen entries which never beat 2:50, and five entries for the Hampden County race; also the Springfield Sweepstakes and heat running race. A hurdle race will come off on Wednesday, and a grand trot between *Lucy*, *Fearnaught*, and *Rhode Island* on Thursday.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Sept. 7.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to suppress insurrection and rebellion. It gives the Governor dictatorial powers in case of insurrection rebellion.

Primary Elections in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Sept. 7.

At a primary election this afternoon for delegates to the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Third District, which is composed of thirteen wards of the city—from the Eighth to the Twentieth, inclusive—the Swann ticket was carried in every ward.

In the Second District, to which the first seven wards are attached, ARCHER carried enough to insure his renomination.

Republican Mass Meeting at Albany—A Speech by Gen. Carl Schurz.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7.

The Republicans held an enthusiastic meeting at Tweddle Hall, this evening. Gen. CARL SCHURZ was the principal speaker. He was followed by HENRY SMITH, of this City, and EMERY A. STORRS, of Chicago. The Hall was crowded. The several Ward Clubs paraded with torches, turning out in large numbers.

The Vermont Election.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Sept. 7.

The official returns of the Vermont election have not yet been completed, but the following statement of the vote is believed to be correct:

For Page, (Rep.)	40,988
For Edwards, (Dem.)	14,023
Republican majority	26,965

Attack on Fort Dodge by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, Sept. 7.

A special from the Hays City *Conservative* says: A party of Arrapahoes and Cheyennes Indians made a dash on Fort Dodge on the morning of the third inst., but were driven off after a severe fight, in which four soldiers of the Third Infantry were killed and seventeen wounded. The Indian loss is unknown.

Gen. SHERIDAN is now at Fort Dodge.

Drowning Casualties in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Sept. 7.

Two Irishmen named MCCUE and KENNY were drunk near Lake Cochituate, Natic, on Saturday, and MCCUE, after being left alone, went into the lake and was drowned. The lake was raked and the body recovered on Sunday evening. He was 25 years of age.

A young man named ANDREW QUINN, aged 19, was found drowned this afternoon in a small pond at Quinsigamond Village, near this city.

A Tennessee Committee to Visit the President.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 7.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to wait on the President, left this afternoon for Washington.

W. C. SMITH, Company F, Fourth Infantry, had his skull broken to-day by a negro, in a negro drinking saloon on Cherry-street. It is thought he cannot survive.

Alarm of Fire in a Theatre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 7.

Between the third and fourth acts of the "Black Crook," played to a packed house at the National Theatre to-night, the cry of fire was heard behind the scenes, caused by the burning of a piece of gauze. The management and audience behaved admirably, and the rush was checked almost instantly. No injuries of a serious character are reported.

Railroad Accident at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Sept. 7.

A young man named LAUGHLIN, aged 17 years, fell or was pushed from the platform of the depot in this city as the train was coming in, and the cars passed over his leg, cutting off one foot. He was taken to the hospital.

Republican Meeting at Lewiston, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, Sept. 7.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN addressed a Republican mass meeting at Auburn Hall to-night.

The political excitement is daily increasing, and the vote in this part of the State will be the largest ever polled.

B. H. Hill, of Georgia, to Stump the North for Seymour and Blair.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 8.

Hon. B. H. HILL is about leaving here to stump the North and West in the interest of the Democracy, and for the purpose of representing the condition of affairs in the South.

A Negro Murdered at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 7.

On Saturday night, at Clinton, in Sampson County, a negro, formerly a member of the Union League, but who recently abandoned that organization and joined the colored Democratic Club, was called out of doors at his house and shot through the heart. The matter has created a great deal of feeling.

Republican Meeting at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 7.

A. A. BRADLEY, (colored,) who was lately expelled from the Georgia Senate, held a Republican meeting this evening. He said CLIFT and other carpet-baggers and Yankees are not to be trusted, and advised the negroes not to trust the white people, especially the Yankees, who were the meanest people on earth. He doubted if even the mulattoes could be trusted, as the white blood in their veins might gain the mastery. He said the recent action of the Georgia Legislature in turning out the negroes would increase the majority for GRANT. At first he thought the negro members would draw revolvers and assert their rights in blood, which would have benefited the Democrats. He was glad they had done otherwise. He thought the coming election, whichever way it went, would cause bloodshed. The whole speech was of a rambling and contradictory character, many hearers being doubtful which side the speaker supported. He spoke nearly the whole evening. About 400 persons were present. The meeting passed off quietly.

Trial of James Whalen in Canada for the Murder of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Monday, Sept. 7.

The trial of JAMES WHALEN for the murder of Hon. T. D. MCGEE, commenced this morning before Chief Justice RICHARDS. The Court was densely crowded, and there was much excitement in the city. JAS. O'REILLY, of the Queen's Court, appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. J. H. CAMERON, KENNETH MCKENZIE and M. C. CAMERON for the defence, assisted by M. O'FARREL, the celebrated criminal lawyer of Quebec. The prisoner appeared pale and nervous, but answered boldly to his name. After the jury had been sworn, Mr. O'REILLY opened the case, stating that the Crown expected to prove murder, planned by a band of conspirators in Montreal, and the prisoner was the instrument chosen to carry the crime into effect. He spoke at considerable length, detailing the facts of the case. The defence made no opening speech. A large number of witnesses were examined for the Crown. The most important evidence given is that of LACROX, who swore he saw WHALEN shoot MCGEE. The other evidence was circumstantial, and differs in no material degree from that elicited at the inquest, but is very damaging to WHALEN. It is said the Crown will put a woman in the box to swear that WHALEN told her he murdered MCGEE. The trial will occupy four or five days.

It is stated that the Imperial Government has sanctioned a general outline of the Intercolonial Railway, providing it should strike certain points. The details are left to the Dominion Government to arrange.

Attempted Suicide in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7.

A man named COSGROVE attempted to commit suicide in this city yesterday. He stabbed himself near the heart, and then nearly severed his left wrist. It is thought he will recover.

A Murderer Respited in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 7.

ALFRED ALEXANDER, under sentence of death, who was recently respited, has again been respited by the Governor, and this time the respite is for an indefinite period.

WASHINGTON.

Revenue Matters—The Public Debt Statement—Army and Navy Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 7.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The Republican Congressional Committee is in receipt of many letters, principally from the South, with reference to a session of Congress this month. The State Republican Committees and nearly all the members of Congress from that section favor it. From other quarters there is earnest opposition, owing to the near approach of the Presidential election and the engagements of members of Congress to speak during the canvass, and because they deem it inexpedient. There has been no direct expression on the subject from Senator MORGAN and Representative SCHENCK, whose recommendation is to determine the question. The impression is that there will be no session in September.

REVENUE MATTERS.

A number of prominent tobacco manufacturers arrived here to-day from Richmond, for the purpose of requesting the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to established bonded tobacco warehouses in Richmond. There are now in that city over one million pounds of tobacco waiting shipment. The owners are unable to pay the full tax but are willing to have their tobacco bonded, so that it can be shipped as required to the tobacco brokers in New-York and other cities.

The following persons have been appointed to-day as storekeepers: SAMUEL JOHNSON and K. HAMILTON, Ohio; RUFUS MOTTER, Lancaster, Ohio; WM. MCCONKEY, New-York City.

The following have been appointed as Gaugers: DAVID FUNK and A. J. CRISMON, for the Seventeenth Pennsylvania District; and U. W. MALDEAR, for the Twelfth Ohio District.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,588,400 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,300 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,591,226,050 00
Total	$2,096,491,750 00
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Three-year compound interest notes	10,595,410 00
Certificates at three per cent	62,205,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	13,000,000 00
Total	$85,800,410 00
Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.	
Three-year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July 15, 1868	$4,650,000 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, Dec. 15, 1867, May 15, and Aug. 1, 1868	5,033,490 00
Bonds, Taxes and Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, (acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	154,111 64
Bonds of April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	1,258,200 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	555,492 00
Temporary loan	744,920 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$12,665,213 64
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	31,802,218 37
Gold certificates of deposit	25,161,620 00
Total	412,984,911 37
Grand total	$2,607,942,285 01
Six per cent. lawful money bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Co	35,314,000 00
Total Debt	$2,643,256,285 01
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$92,570,901 21
Currency	15,071,070 77
Total	$107,641,971 98
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,535,614,313 03

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1868.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The warrants issued by the Department during August to meet the requirements of Government amounted in round numbers to the following sums, viz.:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, including the Alaska purchase	$13,000,000 00
Interest on the public debt	4,830,000 00
War	11,800,000 00
Navy	1,600,000 00
Interior pensioned Indians	6,500,000 00
Total	$37,730,000 00

Warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt do not appear in the above.

By a comparison of the public debt statement of Sept. 1, with that issued the 1st of August, the debt bearing coin interest has increased $8,119,950. The debt bearing currency interest has increased $1,195,520. The matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $5,433,961 80. The debt bearing no interest has increased $2,682,020. The bonds, lawful money, issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies have increased $3,104,000, making an increase of the total public debt of $9,667,528 20. The amount of coin on hand in the Treasury has increased $9,160,983 28. The amount of currency on hand has decreased $11,573,287 44, making the increase of the whole public debt, less cash on hand, $12,079,832 36.

EMIGRANTS IN VIRGINIA.

Accounts from Richmond say that in August Gen. IMBODEN sold, for settlement by colonists, an aggregate of 20,198 acres of land, for $111,980. These lands will be settled this Fall. The Hollanders who were settled in Amelia County, through the exertions of his agency, express themselves well pleased, and give assurance that a great many of their countrymen, both from the Northwestern States and Holland, will soon follow.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER NEIPSIC.

The force in the Naval Construction Department of the Navy-yard has been increased by taking on nearly one hundred additional hands for the purpose of completing the refitting of the United States steamer *Neipsic*, which the Government has ordered finished by the 1st of October.

PATENTS ISSUED.

During the past week there were 270 applications for patents and 54 caveats. For the same time 320 patent rights have been granted.

DEPREDATIONS BY GYPSIES.

The band of Gypsies encamped in the suburbs of Washington for several weeks, have committed a number of depredations—horse stealing, &c.

THE INDIANS IN COLORADO.

Secretary SCHOFIELD received a dispatch from Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, from Denver City Sept. 6, in which he states that the Indians are committing terrible ravages all around that section of the country, even as near as twenty miles from Denver City.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers have been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy by the 1st of October: Commander George E. Belknap, Lieut.-Commanders John W. Philips, John F. McGlensey, George W. Sumner, Charles F. Blake, and Lieuts. W. W. MacCay and P. F. Hanington.

Surgeon Adrian Hudson is ordered to the naval station at Mound City, to relieve Surgeon Oberly, who awaits orders.

Capt. A. Bryson is detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board and placed on waiting orders.

Brevet Major Sully McCrea, Captain Forty-second United States Infantry Veteran Reserve Corps, has been detailed for duty at the Military Academy at West Point. Capt. John B. Cullis, Forty-Fifth United States Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, has resigned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Mass Meeting at Trenton—Speeches by Hon. John I. Blair and Gen. Jas. F. Rusling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 7, 1868.

The Republicans held a rousing mass meeting at Taylor Hall, in this city, to-night, to ratify the nomination of Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING, candidate for Congress in this district, and JOHN I. BLAIR for Governor. BLAIR and RUSLING were both present and addressed the meeting. The Boys in Blue turned out to the number of 600. The hall was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. H. N. CONGER, Secretary of State, presided, and introduced JOHN I. BLAIR as first speaker. Mr. BLAIR said he was proud to be the standard-bearer of a party on whose banner was inscribed loyalty, liberty and freedom to all men, and he trusted and believed New-Jersey would respond to the call of Vermont, and win a glorious victory in November.

Gen. RUSLING was next introduced, and was received with prolonged cheers. He congratulated the Republican Party on their candidates, and paid a glowing tribute to GRANT, COLFAX and BLAIR. Alluding to the want of statesmanship imputed to Gen. GRANT, he said he showed the best kind of statesmanship when, at the head of the War Department, he saved the country a million dollars a month. He reviewed at length the issues of the present canvass, and said that the great want of the country was peace, which, by the showing of the Democrats themselves, could only be secured by the success of the Republican ticket. He referred to the glorious record of the Republican Party, and said that in future it would be as in the past—the party of progress, of liberty and of the rights of the people. It would be the party of honesty and justice, and in favor of paying the obligations of the Government in their spirit as well as letter.

The speech was repeatedly cheered, and at the close the whole audience arose and gave three rounds for the ticket.

Judge CULVER, of New-York, followed in a telling speech, and the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the National and State tickets.

The glorious news from Vermont has given an impetus to the canvass hereabouts, and within the last week the Republicans have become sanguine of carrying New-Jersey in November. The leading politicians have no doubt of it.

Dedication of a Republican Wigwam at Newark—Speeches of Senator Frelinghuysen and Others.

The Republicans of Newark had a gala time last evening. The many homes of this rapidly-improving city seemed to have turned out all their gentler occupants, for Broad-street to its full length, and a large portion of Market-street, was thronged with demoiselles—fair and dusky—who promenaded those localities to a late hour, and further enjoyed themselves by watching the parade of the Republican Legions. The torchlight procession was a magnificent affair. Preceded by an excellent brass band, the Grant and Colfax Legions to the number of 2,000 men, many of whom carried torches and Chinese lanterns, paraded the streets of Newark, and were loudly cheered. About 7:30 P. M. Mayor PERRY, Hon. JOSEPH BRADLEY, Hon. A. HALSEY and others repaired to the new wigwam, which they were about to dedicate. It was crowded before they had entered by an enthusiastic audience, who filled up all the space. The new wigwam is a frame building, about 150x50 feet, and is capable of containing 2,000 people. It was decorated last evening by Chinese lights, banners, &c. From the roof depended a large number of small national flags, on which the names of GRANT and COLFAX were printed. Around the walls there were posted at least 100 pictures of GRANT, and in the front of the hall, inside, was a scroll containing the words "Vermont, 27,000 Republican Majority." Right over this scroll was a balcony, from which a brass band rendered some excellent national music during the evening. Immediately in front of the platform, and on a gallery overhead, the seats were entirely occupied by ladies; and in the remaining portion of the building the sterner sex held full sway. To the rear of the hall there was a large Grant and Colfax banner, on which was reflected the light of a number of Chinese lanterns. Cheers were repeatedly given by the audience as the chief speakers entered, and these were continued up to the opening of the meeting.

Shortly after 8 P. M. the meeting was called to order by Mr. WM. H. FRANCIS, President of the Young Men's Republican Clubs of Newark. After a few words of welcome, he briefly dedicated the wigwam to Republican principles, and he trusted the building would never be used for a less noble purpose. [Cheers.]

Rev. J. K. BURR then delivered a short prayer of thanksgiving in which he asked that God's blessing may rest on the exercises of the evening, and that the deliberations of the Assembly be to the advantage of the country, North and South, East and West.

The audience next excellently rendered a song known as "From fields yet Red with slaughter," written by Dr. ABRAHAM COLES, and sung to the tune of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

Mr. FRANCIS then, amidst great cheering, introduced Senator FRELINGHUYSEN. He (Senator FRELINGHUYSEN) thanked them for the warmth of their reception to him, and congratulated them that they had so commodious and convenient a structure, where true doctrines could be taught, and which had just been dedicated to civil liberty and human equality, principles so recently combated and maintained by the sword. In America it was settled that all mankind were equal and had equal civil rights, and the people of this country had long since recognized "the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God." What was the great liberal party of the land? There were some politicians who argued that bondage came down from a gentle and just Heaven, and that it was decreed by God that a people should live in slavery and occupy the fairest portion of creation. But the Republicans, for the purpose of checking that assumption, so acted as to prove themselves the heroes of liberty; and the war which had taken place so recently proved to the Democrats of the South that the days of slavery in this country were at an end, and a nobler feeling had taken hold of the minds of all. Having briefly alluded to the Fourteenth Amendment, he referred to the recent Tammany Convention, and quoted a portion of their platform in favor of suffrage to all, which had been totally ignored by them. After passing a few remarks on the Reconstruction acts of Congress, he contended that the Democratic Party were not the greatest friends to the country; the contrary was the case, and it was not right that the Government should be given to men whose hands were yet red with the blood of the loyal men of the country. The Democratic Party had done its utmost to nullify the laws of the land, in opposition to all principles of justice, and he urged all to vote so that the laws may be maintained by the ballot, and not by the bayonet and the bullet. [Cheers.] He asked how could the War Democracy vote for a man to be President who, in 1861, while the soldiery were buckling on their armor, declared that "coercion by the North was as revolutionary as secession by the South?" In 1863 that same statesman urged a reign of riot in New-York, and in 1864 proclaimed that the war was a failure; but no potentate could ever say "failure" to any project taken in hand by the nation of the Stars and Stripes. [Great cheers.] In conclusion, he called on all to show their sense of liberty by voting for the greatest soldier of the age, Gen. GRANT, and for Messrs. COLFAX and BLAIR as Vice-President and State Governor. The Senator was loudly applauded at the close of his remarks.

After an address from Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY and others, the meeting separated.

In the balcony outside the building addresses were delivered by several gentlemen to a large assemblage up to a late hour.

Meeting of Grant and Colfax Clubs a Haverstraw.

On Friday evening last, Sept. 4, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Clubs was held at Haverstraw, Rockland County, which, notwithstanding the rain and mud, filled the wigwam. Able addresses were made by H. P. CROZIER, of Brooklyn, and Hon. MOSES G. LEONARD, of Rockland Lake.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool Aug. 26, and Queenstown Aug. 27, arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news than was received by the *America*.

Our European letters embody interesting details of previously published cable dispatches.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is stated that the Emperor NAPOLEON, in an audience accorded to S. MON, expressed a desire to have an interview with the Queen of Spain when at Biarritz; the Spanish Ambassador has declined the honor on the part of his mistress on private grounds. An interview did take place a few years ago between the two Sovereigns, when the Queen kept the Emperor waiting for an hour, and treated him altogether in a disrespectful manner.

The London *Court Journal* says Mr. DICKENS made more than £260,000 (? dollars) in America, and has just concluded an engagement for one hundred farewell readings in England, for which he is to receive £8,000 without risk.

According to the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, desertions continue in the Pontifical army, notwithstanding the enthusiasm created by the Pope's appearance among the troops. The corps chiefly distinguished by non-fidelity to their adopted banner are the French Legionaries and the Swiss and German Chasseurs, who have been sent into the Provinces to replace the Zouaves now in camp. During one week in August twenty-nine soldiers deserted from the frontier stations of Acquependente and Montefiascone, and the Pontifical uniform is no uncommon sight in the streets of Florence. The military authorities now give a reward of 20 francs for the arrest of every deserter. During the same interval, however, of one week, fifty-eight volunteers arrived at Civita Vecchia, so that the army was not, in fact, weakened by the defections. Since it has been decided that the American battalion will not be raised for the Pope's service, enrollments have been resumed all over the Continent, without much distinction regarding the men's antecedents.

In Russian diplomatic circles it is stated that Prince GORTCHAKOFF has elaborated a plan for convoking a European Congress whose mission will be a general disarmament. It is added that the draft of this scheme has been communicated to the Governments of the Great Powers.

FRANCE.

M. Emile de Girardin's War Cry.

Paris (Aug. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

That clever eccentric, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, continues to clamor in the columns of the *Liberté* for war and the Rhine frontier. He lately presented his readers with a map of "the Line of the Rhine," displaying what he styles the German Quadrilateral, formed by the fortresses of Sarrelouis, of Germersheim and Landau—which, in reality, he says, forms but one place—of Mayence, at the mouth of the Mein, and of Coblentz, at that of the Moselle. He demands the realization of the national idea, which he declares to be the geographical unity of France, or, at least, the disappearance of this constellation of fortresses, which he considers to be a standing menace to the French frontier. Having decided that the national idea exists, he knows but one thing lacking to its fulfillment, and that is a man of determination. What Piedmont found in CAVOUR and Prussia in BISMARCK, he exclaims, "Why should not France find under the reign of the heir of the vanquished of Waterloo, who left France smaller than under the Bourbons, smaller than under the Republic." I know not whether many persons are much alarmed by M. DE GIRARDIN'S *boutades*. In no human mind can the spirit of antagonism ever have been more strongly implanted than in his. Just now, when everybody seems to desire peace, he is all for war. If war were the universal cry, we might expect to find him eloquent in praise of peace. Of course, people who read him in his present vein will not forget his intimacy with Prince NAPOLEON. One cannot refuse a certain consideration to the following assertion and questions: "European instability," he says, "has taken the place of the old European equilibrium. How long can it endure? How long will France consent to remain upon the *qui vive* with 900 000 men under the colors and 1,300,000,000 of money in the cellars of the Bank?" How long, it might at least as reasonably be asked, will France sit content under the want of confidence and stagnation of trade which such forces and such a reserve fund argue?

RUSSIA.

Incendiarism in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg (Aug. 18.) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

While the fires, now so frequent in England, are so often attributed to solar ignition, those of St. Petersburg are, on the contrary, supposed to be the work of incendiaries. There is much to support such a theory; in the first place, the great fires which devastated whole streets of this capital some six or seven years ago were proved to have been caused by members of a secret political organization, which was brought to light after the attempt on the Emperor's life; and in the second place, there is no doubt that threatening letters have been received by many persons in St. Petersburg and its neighborhood, warning them of an intended conflagration. The *Petersburgskie Vedomasti* gives a transcript of one of these "proclamations," as they are here called, printed on thin paper, and bearing a seal with the device "Exasperation." The following is a close translation of it:

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRES.—Numbers of people have been kept or are kept in prison under a kind of a preliminary arrest, without having been convicted of any crime. Of such victims, ruined and crushed as they are, a society has been formed, which has resolved for the arrest of every innocent man to originate a fire, in order by such means to rouse the oppressed people; robberies to be permitted at the fires, in order to compensate those who have been ruined, and also to provide funds for the support of the society. The above is hereby made known.

There is something ludicrous and childish in this "proclamation," but it nevertheless points to a sore place in the Russian body politic, which, notwithstanding a kind of *habeas corpus* law, is subject to much worry and detention on the part of the executive and secret Police, particularly in the capital. Besides these "proclamations" cannot be a hoax, as some of the Russian papers profess to believe. Revolution and incendiarism are dangerous games to play in any country, and none but the most reckless would run the risk of printing and circulating such a document as the above. The Post Office has intercepted several hundred copies of it, and it is said that the Police Master of St. Petersburg continues to this day to receive them through mysterious channels.

Arrival of the Steamship Dakota from Aspinwall—$715,000 in Treasure.

The steamship *Dakota*, which left Aspinwall Aug. 14, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the specie indicated in the subjoined

SPECIE LIST:

A. H. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer	$500,000
Lees & Waller	215,000
Total	$715,000

Sequel of the Chicago Kidnapping Story.

From the Chicago Post, Sept. 5.

The readers of the *Post* will, doubtless, remember the immense excitement that was caused, a short time ago, by the appearance in the morning papers, with flaming heads, of an account of the kidnapping of HENRY HARVEY, a lad 12 years of age, his being carried into the country some miles and there incarcerated with a number of other unfortunates in a cellar, with their mouths covered with plasters, and the escape of HENRY and another boy. The Police were put upon the scent and worked long and well in endeavoring to discover where this prison was, where such inhuman practices were carried on, and to relieve the suffering children who were confined there. For days and weeks did they search, with philanthropic zeal, but to no purpose. The boy was put upon the stand and questioned by the hour, and still told the same heart-rending tale, never varying or crossing himself in any particular. At length the case was given up. The gypsies were forgiven or forgotten, and the affair sunk into oblivion.

The boy HARVEY turned up this morning in a new light. At the Police Court his name was called, and he was charged with larceny. Officer HEFTER had arrested him for stealing a lot of stove lids from some stove store, and his mother said he had taken a sum of money from her; that he was a bad boy, and she could do nothing with him. He ran away from home, created the story of kidnapping from his own imagination, and in general treated her so that she would not endure it. He was sent to the Reform School.

When the PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the American people, some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father, (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. UNDERHILL'S Croton Point Grapes are already in market. His wholesale depot is at his grape and pure wine store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in the *Commercial*, at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in the *Commercial* are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors *Commercial*.

Dyspeptics Should Try a Bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, which are of unequaled efficacy in supplying strength to the entire system. Invalids recovering from any severe attack of sickness will also find these Bitters peculiarly beneficial in restoring lost strength.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keepers of the City Time.
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

"Housekeepers Attention."

During this very warm weather every house is more or less overrun with Bedbugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, Moths, &c., giving the occupants tiresome and sleepless nights. Now, this can all be avoided, simply by using "Knowles' American Insect Destroyer." Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2. Great saving by getting large sizes. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Depot, No. 7 6th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Lace Curtains.—New styles for Fall trade; also, some auction goods at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Coverings.—New styles of Terry's and English Brocatels sold only at KELTY'S store, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades—For Dwellings, Churches, Stores, &c., at KELTY'S store, No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture.—New French styles of first-class Furniture at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

A New, Stylish and Elegant Hat. TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRUEN—VAN ORDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 7, by Rev. James M. Freeman, JAMES A. BRUEN to ANTOINETTE A., daughter of John A. Van Orden, Esq., of Boonton, N. J.

DE LASALLE—DAVIDSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, by Rev. T. F. Smith, B. D., Rector of Horsington, Lincolnshire, assisted by Rev. F. Morse, M. A., Vicar of St. Mary's, and Rev. H. Bell, incumbent of St. James', Capt. A. B. DE LASALLE, Paymaster 15th King's Hussars, to MARY, eldest daughter of W. J. Davidson, Esq., of the Park, Nottingham, and of New-York.

HEDDEN—NYE.—On Monday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Albert D. Vail, Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, of New-York, to JENNIE L., daughter of Meltar Nye, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

BISBY.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 50 Rose-st., JAMES M. BISBY, Missionary of the New-York Port Society, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) from the Society's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

COUCH.—At Southport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 7, WILLIAM COUCH, Esq., of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

CHRISTMAS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at his residence, corner of 2d-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, CHARLES CHRISTMAS, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 9, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., at 3 o'clock.

DUNNEL.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 51 St. Mark's-place, on Friday morning, Sept. 4, HENRY GALE DUNNEL, M. D., in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, together with the medical faculty generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 7th-st. M. E. Church near 3d-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DINGLEY.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 6, after a short illness, CHARLES DINGLEY, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Baker Council No. 11, U. S. A., also the members of John Hancock Lodge, F. & A. M., and the members of the New-England Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Broome, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 1½ P. M.

HARTSHORN.—At Portland, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 7, CHARLES H., son of Edward M. and Louise W. Hartshorn, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place at all Saints Memorial Church, in the Highlands, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11½ o'clock.

HUBBARD.—At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 3, JOHN M. HUBBARD, aged 36 years.

JENNINGS.—After a short illness, at Peconic, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 4, ALICE L. JENNINGS, of Washington Heights, New-York City, aged 21 years.

LEE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 6, ABIGAL LEE, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her late son-in-law, A. T. Baker, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LYON.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Sept. 4, HENRY C. LYON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 West 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MANUEL.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, JOHN OWENS MANUEL, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The members of Washington Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

NORTH.—At Chicago, on Monday, Aug. 31, CARRIE LARRABEE, infant daughter of Robert L. and Carrie L. North, aged 4 months.

TREADWELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 5, WILLIE E., son of John R. and Agnes A. C. Treadwell, aged 3 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2 P. M., at No. 56 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNGS.—At Lockport, on Monday, Sept. 7, SUSIE P. YOUNGS, daughter of William Youngs.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUL MURDER.

Strange, the Coroner has not been notified to hold an inquest on the darling offspring of twin parentage named Marsh's Radical Cure Truss. Most cruelly sacrificed by the aid of the Scalpel in the hands of both its creators.

Until recently it was not generally known that both Dr. Dixon and Dr. Marsh were the co-makers of this pet child, but their recent confessions have not only startled society, but brought to light another one of the freaks daily occurring among men.

This foul deed was done in the cruel aim and hope of affecting another's interest, not partial to the family. This too in broad daylight in the City of New-York, without a sign of blush or shame by these unnatural monsters. This little Radical creature had been adopted by many in the hope that it would be of help to them, when it proved to be a deceptive, pinching, biting, agonizing and decidedly injurious little creature depleting many to their hearts' sorrow. And although this heinous offence was committed by the Scalpel editor and Dr. Marsh himself, it has turned out to be a great blessing to thousands who were on the eve of adopting it. That this Radical Cure Truss is no longer infesting society with its baneful influence is one of the happiest results of this parental slaughter.

NO. 697 BROADWAY, Sept. 7.

This day a gentleman, who had been persuaded to adopt this Marsh Radical Cure Truss, *alias* Marsh Scalpel Trick, *alias* Child of Two Parentages, entered our office, and, with great complaint of its cruelty and inability, cast it off, although its covering was scarcely soiled, and he had paid a fee of $25 for the privilege of adopting it. We also have received numerous letters complaining of great sufferings, no benefit, and, in many cases, great injury, from the use of this Radical Curse Truss, with its ivory head boring into the abdomen of those unfortunate enough to get hold of it. Any members of this Radical Cure Truss family are hereby notified that they can obtain the remains of the deceased at a very small consideration, at the office of Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, where it has been cast off by the weary and dissatisfied.

Dr. SHERMAN'S patents are growing daily more numerous, from the recommendations of those whom he has treated and cured by his unparalleled inventions. All persons who have failed to find relief elsewhere, and particularly those who have been pestered with the Marsh Radical Cure Truss, will be guaranteed all the relief and comfort they have heretofore sought after.

Old and young, rich and poor, male and female, may reap the aid of his assistance at his office No. 697 Broadway.

Those interested will do well to call or send, with two three cent post stamps, for his illustrated circular of persons before and after cure.

780 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
SEPT. 1, 1868.

"THE EVENING MAIL"

WILL BE ENLARGED

AND GREATLY IMPROVED

DURING THIS WEEK.

IT WILL BE MADE ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE DAILY PAPERS IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY.

CHARLES H. SWEETSER,
Editor and Proprietor.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

CRESYLIC SOAPS FOR THE TOILET.—(Patented.)—The beneficial effects experienced from the use of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACID SOAPS have caused the undersigned to introduce them in a form suitable for the toilet. These acids are well known for their disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and as compounded in these Soaps render their use pleasant and refreshing. They are useful for all irritations of the skin, on sores or wounds, in sick rooms, surgeries, hospitals, &c. JAS. BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth-st.

"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION"—(INCORPORATED)—Is doing a vast amount of good in a quiet way, and ought to be well maintained by the public. There is now not a dollar in the treasury. Will not all who feel an interest contribute something? The Treasurer's address is P. F. SMITH, No. 22 White-st. Send for a report.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 28 Dey-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers; neat, judicious, appropriate; studio, No. 266 Broadway; shaving 10c.; dyeing; hair dye, 50c.; best in use; sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POLITICAL.

LOYAL VETERAN GRANT CLUB.

All Boys in Blue, and other Soldiers' and Sailors' organizations of this City, Brooklyn, and the neighboring cities of New-York and New-Jersey, desirous of participating in the grand parade and mass meeting of this club, on the 17th of September instant, are requested to report without delay to Gen. W. KRZYZANOSKIE, Grand Marshal for the occasion, at his office, No. 15 Centre-st.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
M. W. BLAKE, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture. ANNIN & CO., No. 99 and 101 Fulton-st. N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
100,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

These Bonds are for only fifty ₩ cent of the cost of the Road, which is equipped in every way first-class, and running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip.

The road is now doing a good business, and the receipts are much larger than the most sanguine anticipated.

For further particulars inquire of
KETCHAM & CLARK, BANKERS,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $24,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

BONDS STOLEN.—$15,000—$1,000 EACH OF new Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, numbered as follows: 1,078, 1,757, 2,271, 2,283, 2,289, 6,699, 8,282, 6,283, 7,840, 1,077, 3,699, 3,691, 5,093, 6,094, 6,423; were stolen from me on the 26th inst., in the City of New-York. I hereby forbid and caution all persons from buying or negotiating the above-mentioned bonds.
P. DICKIE.
AUG. 31, 1868.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 FROM the Income Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113½	....	Jan. & July....	109	109⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Reg., '62.....	108⅝	108⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅞	114	10-40 Registered.	104	....
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	109⅞	10-40 Coupon....	105	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅜	111⅝	Gold........	144⅞	145
			U. S. Cur. Pac...	100¾	101

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £1 and upward issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.
WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYHEA, } Agents.
ARCHD. McKINLAY,

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A pamphlet, containing the terms of settlement come to with the bond and debenture holders of this Company, may be obtained at, or will be sent by post from the general offices of the Company, where any further information as to its affairs may be procured. No. 40 Broadway, New-York.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

$50,000 Bonds of the Town of Orange, N. J., paying 7 per cent. interest; due in 1880 and 1881; for a safe investment nothing can be more recommendable. For further particulars apply to HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 388 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 12th inst.
A. L. SOUILLARD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
160th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

MOST WORTHY PUPILS—MUSIC, DRILL teaching and scholastic duties will commence at the Adelphic Institute, New-Milford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1868. A. S. ROGERS, A. M., Principal. Please call, for circulars and further information, on Wakeman & Sutton, No. 106 6th-av.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children, Reference, Ms. CORANT, 508 Broad's

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. Catalogues at the Institute and leading book stores.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,

Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,133 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.

For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-Haven, Conn.; limited to ten pupils. Fall term will begin Sept. 15; JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Testimonials from Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Dana, Gov. English, Bishop Williams and others. Send for circular.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies, who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'
English and French School for young ladies,
NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WRITING and speaking fluently French, English and German, would like to give lessons in private families or other employment. Address Hotel Fijux, No. 10 Waverley-place, New-York.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REOPEN his Classical and French Boys' School, for day scholars only, at No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Sept. 21. Circulars at Christern's bookstore.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 7. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. FITZ-HENRY'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 49 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 156 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in English, French and music, desires a position as governess in a private family; does not object to go South. Address, personally or by letter, MISS CALHOUN, No. 40 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; no objection to make herself useful; unexceptionable references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL EDUCATED, speaking French, is desirous of obtaining an engagement in an institute to instruct in German and needlework; she would also be willing to take charge of the wardrobe and linen of the pupils; the best of references can be obtained. Address M. W., Box 141 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE THE charge of a class of 8 or 10 boys from 10 to 12 years old; must be qualified to instruct in English and Latin; reference required. Apply to Mr. H. WHITTEMORE, No. 3 Howard-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment in the City as governess to young children. Acquirements: English, French, the piano, and the rudiments of German. Address Miss H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, English, French and Latin desires an engagement; is a thorough pianist, and speaks French well; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED in New-York, highly educated and of great experience in teaching, wishes to instruct a few young ladies in the French language. Address, for two days, M. M. O., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a normal graduate, desires a situation; recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, JUST REturned from Paris, would like to give French lessons either in schools or at the pupil's residence. Address No. 47 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had five years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess. Address J. S., Box 1,060 Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English wants employment, either for the whole or half the day. Address J. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH LADY teacher. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing at moderate prices. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st.

STATIONERS' HALL.—DAVID FELT, NO. 51 Cedar-st., blank books and stationery of every description at greatly reduced prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 22, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5,000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound, merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3,000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory.

TRANSPORTATION FOR NAVY STORES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for Freight," and addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 8th instant, for transportation by "sailing vessels" from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, of the following-described stores, viz.:

To HONG KONG, CHINA—148 bbls. WET Provisions, 81 bbls. DRY do., and about 1,100 feet measurement goods.

To RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL—550 bbls. Beef and Pork, and about 1,270 feet measurement goods.

To NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VA.—348 bbls. Bread, Flour and Sugar, in flour barrels; 50 bbls. Beef and Pork; 7 bbls. Rice (in whisky barrels) and about 33 feet measurement goods.

Freight payable in currency after return of receipted bills of lading, without primage.

Parties making proposals for the above freight are desired to state the names of their vessels, when ready to receive freight, date of sailing, and are invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened, and award made to the lowest responsible bidder.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
New-York, Sept. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING the following articles for the use of this Department will be received until the 12th inst.:

Three hundred (300) tons	Cannel Coal.
Seven hundred (700) tons	Furnace Coal.
Two hundred (200) tons	Egg Coal.
Two hundred (200) tons	Stove Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) tons	Nut Coal.
Fifty (50) tons	Cumberland Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) cords	Pine Wood.

The Cannel Coal to be the best English; none smaller than egg size.

The Furnace Coal to be Lehigh (the particular kind of Lehigh proposed to be furnished to be stated in bid;) clean.

The Egg, Stove and Nut Coal to be the best quality of Locust Mountain; clean.

The Cumberland Coal to be of the best quality; run of the mine, for blacksmiths' purposes.

All the Coal to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton.

The Wood to be best dry Virginia Pine.

Each and all of these articles to be as above specified, and to be delivered at such times (within one year from date of contract) and at such places (within the city,) and in such quantities as may be directed. All to be subject to inspection and rejection if not fully up to the required standard. Parties contracting will be required to give every facility to the inspectors, and to conform to such rules regarding the delivery and rendering of bills as may be prescribed. Payments will be made monthly. Proposals must be indorsed on envelope with name of parties, and be addressed to the "Committee on Supplies, Metropolitan Fire Department."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Commissioners.
, Secretary. , President.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 25, 1868.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CLARK CHAPIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of August, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Clark Chapin, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
s8-law3wTu No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 55.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FORSYTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Forsyth, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1867.
au2-law3wTu* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. J. HARCOURT BAGOT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SPENCER SCOTT, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, and CHARLES G. DAVISON, of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the such bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 15th of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Sept. 4, 1868.
W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SILBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Augustus Silber, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Julius Jones, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB LANSING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Lansing, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK LEVINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick Levins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WEHMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Wehmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.
s8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VAN NEST TALMAGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Van Nest Talmage, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.
s1-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Jones, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.
s8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles A. Abbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s8-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. PARKS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s8-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York in said district, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Silas Seymour: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Silas Seymour, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEO. F. BETTS,
s8-law3wTu* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Arthur W. Sherman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN HOYT, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen Hoyt, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.
s8-law3wTu* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON ELIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Aaron Elias, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 25th day of October, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
s8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 1,774.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS STEINFELDER, HENRY HAHN and SIMON STEINFELDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Steinfelder, Henry Hahn and Simon Steinfelder, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868.
LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Assignee,
s8-law3wTu* No. 302 Broadway.

NO. 1,531.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. GAYLORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick E. Gaylord, of the town of Catskill, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Catskill this 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
RUFUS W. WATSON, Assignee.
JAS. B. OLNEY, Attorney. au25-law3wTu

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Sept. 22

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA	Sept. 12	HIBERNIA	Oct. 3
CALEDONIA	Sept. 19	EUROPA	Oct. 10
BRITANNIA	Sept. 26	IOWA	Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	Sept. 10	PALMYRA	Sept. 24
TARIFA	Sept. 17	MALTA	Oct. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. ——.

Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERACRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, and MARMION on SATURDAY Sept. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.
Through rates given, and bills lading signed to all points in Florida; way stations on the A. & G. R. R.; Columbus, Eufaula, Fort Gaines, Apalachicola, and all landings on the Flint, Chattahoochie and Apalachicola Rivers; also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta. Goods consigned to C. R. R. of Ga. will be forwarded with same dispatch from Savannah as by combination lines.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:

FLAG	BAXTER	SATURDAY, Sept. 12
MERCEDITA	SMITH	SATURDAY, Sept. 19

From Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Sept. 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad: Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:15 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 306 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 6th, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 6th, 5 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 7 A. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th, 12 M.
Wednesday, 9th, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 10th, 9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.
Friday, 11th, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—Steamers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SIX ROOMS, gas and water, completely furnished for housekeeping; velvet and Brussels carpets, beds and bedding, gas fixtures, &c., all costing about $600, will be sold for $350; must be sold; owner leaving the City. Inquire at No. 65 West 37th-st., first door east of 6th-av., up two flights.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A GENTLEMAN'S residence, with twelve acres land.—The house has fourteen rooms, bath-room, laundry and all modern conveniences; large garden, fruit orchard, stable, hennery, &c.; two acres of lawn, with large trees; $1,500 a year rent. R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT, WELL FURNISHED house, in perfect order, in a pleasant and central location, to a private family only; owner to retain a small portion for his own use; will make the rent low to a desirable party, or will rent the whole on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 145 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE TO LET.—New and elegant furniture of a three-story brown-stone house will be sold privately at a sacrifice; house to let. Address HOUSEHOLD, Box No. 72 *Times* Office.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED house, in capital location, six minutes' walk from depot. House and furniture new and complete: nine rooms, furnace, perfect water arrangement, &c. JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 104 RYERSON-ST., three-story extension dwelling; gas chandeliers, range, hot and cold bath tubs, two water closets, good order and neighborhood. Apply on premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 51 Washington-square; four story, low stoop; just thoroughly repaired and painted throughout; rent $2,600. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of house No. 76 Green-st.; terms moderate. Apply on the premises; no agents.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING, for business purposes; possession immediately; good location. Apply on the premises, 114 Centre-st.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED WALTER GRAPE.

After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF THE *Scientific American*, (31 volumes,) old and new series. Also odd volumes. Address L. M. MONTGOMERY, Box No. 2,953 New-York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23d-st.,) has very desirable suites of rooms with private table only.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN, or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring a good home in a private family, and willing to pay liberally, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing C., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post Office. A handsomely furnished chamber on second floor adjoining bath-room; storage for trunks; location first-class, and near the ferries.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER IS WANTED in a small family, where there are no other boarders, for five adults, two of them ladies; dinner for the gentlemen only on Sundays; location south of 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 3,376 New-York Post Office, stating terms; references exchanged; the parties would furnish their own rooms if desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let three or four handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of Christian principles and quiet habits; house first class, with every convenience for comfort, &c.; unsurpassed for cleanliness. Inquire at No. 42 West Washington-place.

BOARDING—A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARLOR, with fire, gas and board for the Fall and Winter, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $25 a week; and a very pleasant room for two at $16, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—FROM ABOUT OCT. 1, TWO rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for three adults and child of three and one-half years; must be in a convenient and genteel location, and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, including fire, gas, &c., X. O., Box No. 132 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, extra large, handsomely furnished, on West 34th-st. For particulars inquire of AARON DUNHAM, No. 60 North William-st., or W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen or families, handsomely furnished rooms; private table if desired; No. 33 West 27th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptional references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, WHO can give and will require unexceptionable references; an arrangement with a private family would be preferred. Address M., Post Office Box No. 2,896, stating terms and location.

NO. 82 (OLD NO.) WEST 29TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—A fine suite of rooms to let, with excellent board, to gentleman and family; also, single rooms. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD in a private family for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; would prefer to furnish the rooms. Address M. L., No. 282 Pearl-st., New-York.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor, and large front rooms on second and third floors, to let, with board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choicest rooms to let singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, ON reasonable terms, in a private New-England family; best of references given. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET TO gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, one very pleasant extra large back room; house is in a good and convenient location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN FLOORS, en suite, or single house, brown stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HALL BEDROOM; private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 356 Lexington-av., two doors above 40th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS NO. 530 3D-AV., FOR housekeeping, with or without board, single or in suites.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FOUR single gentlemen; location between 10th and 20th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address R., Box No. 397 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant furnished rooms, with board; location desirable—No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-st. will let a front room on second floor, with board, for two at $18 per week.

NO. 313 2D-AV., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Pleasant rooms with board for a gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; location not above 40th-st. Address, stating price, L. B., Box No. 3,956 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board. Inquire at No. 304 Madison-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.; ROOMS TO-LET with board, in suits or single.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND DEALERS IN
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, just issued, complete with time-tables, commutations, maps, prices and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property offered for sale. No notice taken of box numbers or initials.

TO LEASE.
LOTS AT COMMUNIPAW, CONVENIENT TO THE FERRY.
Lots 25x125 feet, well adapted for storage and business purposes, will be let for terms of five years. Apply to
A. D. HOPE,
At the office of Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
No. 103 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN three minutes of Junction Station, two houses, 19 and 22 rooms, at great sacrifice; houses expensively finished, with ample grounds and stable, and on the main street; price $11,000 and $13,000. HAMILTON & WALLIS, real estate agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A DESIRABLE country residence, with twelve lots of ground, well located, on high ground, 45 minutes from the City by New-York and Harlem Railroad. H. WM. SMITH, Tremont Station. Inquire in the Post Office.

FOR SALE—MILBURN, ONE HOUR FROM town by Morris and Essex Railroad, new Mansard roof house, with modern conveniences, and two acres. For particulars address Box No. 443 Post Office, N.Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN NEWARK, N. J., A large lot, 28x110, in William-st., between Hight and West, 100 feet from the junction of Springfield-av.; fine neighborhood. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ONE OF THE TWO SPLENDID HOUSES in 44th-st., near Madison-av., for sale. Apply to owner on premises, or No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 48.
N. W. RIKER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully invite property-owners who are not otherwise committed, to furnish him with particulars of such property—houses, stores and lots—as they may be disposed to place in his hands for sale, or rent, or lease. He will give prompt and satisfactory attention to all business placed in his hands.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for one or more years, a first-class high-stoop house, or would lease house and purchase furniture; family small, and fullest references given; no objection to any good side street above 14th-st. and below 40th-st.; no answer will be noticed which does not state size, number of reception and bedrooms, and give terms and address of house. Address A. D., Box No. 6,183 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER, ABOUT FOUR pleasant rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by a gentleman and his wife; unfurnished rooms in a good house occupied by its owner preferred. Address, stating particulars and reasonable terms, HOUSE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, during the week.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF house, unfurnished, for housekeeping. Rent not to exceed $55 per month. Family must be private and highly respectable. Location pleasant. Address PERMANENT, No 14 East 13th-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, BY A private family, possession by Nov. 1, a three-story and basement dwelling-house having all modern improvements. Address, stating location and terms, S. A. E., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS ON 2D FLOOR of a private house, to lease either furnished or unfurnished, without board; must not be above 34th-st., or below 14th-st. Address Box No. 4,840 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, IN a good location, by a small family, without young children. Rent not to exceed $6,000 per annum.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

WANTED, A HORSE.—MEYER BAKER, *alias* John Bok, lately employed by Mr. Henneman, cattle dealer, yesterday morning came to 71st-st., to my place, and borrowed a horse for his employer, as he said. He, however, has taken him away and offered him for sale. I hereby caution all persons against purchasing my horse. He is light gray in color, heavy body, with a sore on his back, and with three shoes off. Information as to the horse or the man will be gratefully received by JOSEPH O'NEILL.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK BASHAW HORSE, 7 years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; can trot in 2:45; also fine brown mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, trots fast; the above horses warranted sound and kind in every respect. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, No. 5 West 13th-st.

A STOCK OF 100 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, harness, in order, at bargains; 600 new carriages harness, 25 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Broadway, 4th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 41 West 39th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as good as new, all of which was made to order by Roux & Meeks, comprising in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved ebony ormolu, mounted suite, covered in gold satin, with curtains to match, carved black walnut suite in silk maroon plush, elegant silk brocatel window curtains, carved ebony ormolu mounted centre table, rosewood centre sable, elegant bronze statue, life size, "Amour," rosewood marble-top hall stand.
DINING-ROOM, viz.—Covered black walnut marble-top buffet, rosewood and ormolu, Herring safe, black walnut extension dining table, carved black walnut chairs in green leather, elegant decorated china dinner, tea and dessert service, consisting of about 300 pieces, porcelain china, do., plated ware, cut-glass ware, &c.
BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, carved rosewood amoir-a glace, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, spring mattresses, painted enameled cottage suites, marble-top, with other mahogany furniture.
Also, all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn,
TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.
GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,
300 VALUABLE PATERSON LOTS, near the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, and but a SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RAILROAD STATION. The lots are SPENDIDLY LOCATED on NORTH 5TH, NORTH 6TH, NORTH 7TH, NORTH 8TH, NORTH 9TH, TEMPLE and CLINTON STS. and RIP VAN WINKLE-AV. The ground is high and commanding. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. This sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment in PATERSON CITY LOTS.
EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Terms liberal. Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, without reserve, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 744 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson, gold and green reps; black walnut do., elegant rosewood bookcases, black walnut do., elegant carved rosewood and black walnut marble-top, serpentine-front dress bureaus; oak and black walnut marble-top washstands, carved oak and black walnut round-corner bedsteads, enameled cottage suites, black walnut cane seat and back rockers, clocks, engravings, hair matresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved rosewood and black walnut marble-top etageres with French plate-glass, ditto hall stands, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8 and 9, a large and valuable collection of modern oil-paintings, by some of the most distinguished foreign and American artists. Among them will be found choice landscapes, figure pieces, fruit, flower, marine, religious and historical subjects; also, many fine copies of the old masters. This collection numbers about 150 superb works, all elegantly framed. The attention of connoisseurs and lovers of the fine arts is particularly called to this sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY 150 choice oil paintings by eminent foreign and American artists, the collection embracing landscapes, figures, fruits, flowers, sporting, humorous, religious and historical subjects; also, many choice copies from the old masters.
THE ATTENTION OF CANVASSERS and lovers of fine arts is called to this sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at No. 80 West 71st-st., near 4th-av.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the above private residence, all the parlor, dining and sitting-room, bedroom and basement furniture. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
513 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamship *Columbia*, at 12 o'clock, on Pier — East River.
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
89 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,560 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Daniel Draper*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 372 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. Handsome furniture, fine rosewood parlor suite in three colored brocatelle, two large mantel mirrors, Chickering piano, bookcase, centre tables, large walnut marble-top hall stand, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 10 at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 103 Lexington-av., near 27th-st., genteel household furniture. Full particulars hereafter.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of the assignees, household, cabinet and office furniture, &c.; also, second-hand furniture, bedding, paintings, silver plated ware, fancy goods, &c.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.
RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the
VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS,
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, ON THE
25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON.
The premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.
The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling houses, store house, work shop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.
For particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:
26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field cariages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles,
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

CONTINUATION SALE—RUTHERFURD PARK.—The balance of lots unsold will be offered at auction, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS,
s8-law6mTu Executor of said estate.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of wood in piers under water, and also all parties interested in dockbuilding, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.
THOMAS CONNOR,
GEO. McGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MACHINERY.

WATER POWER TO LEASE FOR A term of years, never failing 80 to 100 horse-power, with buildings, thirty-five miles from the City, on the Hudson; possession immediately. Address W., Box No. 479 Post Office.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER—25 HORSE power, second hand. Also, several steam pumps and blowers, various sizes. Apply at the Passaic Machine Works, Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the charming
LOTTA,
who will appear by express desire in her famous characters of
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS,
assisted by the following Great Cast:

Little Nell	LOTTA
The Marchioness	LOTTA
Old Grandfather Trent	Mr. T. Hind
Dick Swiveller	Mr. C. Fisher
Daniel Quilp	Mr. H. Coleman
Sampson Brass	Mr. J. W. Leonard
Ned Trent	Mr. E. Milton
Mr. Slum	Mr. C. Rockwell
Foxy Joe	Mr. T. Ward
Showman	Mr. W. H. Pope
Abdallah	Mr. E. Cashin
Mrs. Quilp	Mrs. W. Winter
Mrs. Jarley	Miss LeClaire Phillips
Mrs. Jenevir	Miss L. Carman
Sally Brass	Miss C. Carman
Mrs. George	Miss Clarke
Mrs. Simmons	Miss J. Day

Villagers, Morris Dancers, Guests, Showman, &c.
REMEMBER, LAST WEEK.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12,
ONLY
LOTTA
MATINEE,
LITTLE NELL
AND
THE MARCHIONESS.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2.
Secure your seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER....Lessee and Manager
EIGHTH WEEK OF
BATEMAN'S INCOMPARABLE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!
EIGHTH WEEK OF BARBE BLEUE.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ARTISTS,
SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
AND MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
COMBINING TO PRODUCE
THE MOST POWERFULLY ATTRACTIVE
OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, BARBE BLEUE,
OFFENBACH'S LATEST TRIUMPH.
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 1,
AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
GRAND MATINEE,
BARBE BLEUE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear in her new character of LORLE, which has been reconstructed in conformity to general desire, and supported by Mr. James W. Collier and Company.
Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock, (Saturday excepted,) MISS SUSAN GALTON, the young prima donna, will appear in two of Offenbach's comic operettas, introducing the songs of "Home, Sweet Home" and "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark."
Last week of the original SIAMESE TWINS; great wonder, the BABY WOMAN; Automaton LEOTARD, a marvel of mechanism, together with the most extensive collection of rare Statuary, Wax Figures, Works of Art, and
CURIOSITIES
from all parts of the world, ever embraced in one exhibition by any individual enterprise.

IRVING HALL.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
KINNEY'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA.
LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.
100,000 MOVING MECHANICAL FIGURES,
delineated by
REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE.
Also,
PROF. ROBERTS' MAGIC TABLEAUX,
from Royal Polytechnic Institute, London.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50c. Reserved seats $1. Children under 12 half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
New London Drama of Time and Tide. New Scenery and Grand Effects. The Drama of the Snow Bird.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
FIRST WEEK OF
MAC EVOY'S
Great Pictorial, Musical and National Entertainment,
the
NEW HIBERNICON,
representing A TOUR IN IRELAND. In connection with the great panorama several DISTINGUISHED VOCALISTS and INSTRUMENTALISTS will appear. CHAS. MAC EVOY as "BARNEY THE GUIDE."
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York:
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage of the theatre, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of September, at 12 o'clock. JOHN GILBERT,
Acting Manager.

FERRERO'S
APOLLO HALL AND LECTURE-ROOM,
Broadway, corner of 28th-st.
Book open for engagements at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO OF THE MOST superb 7¼-octave rosewood pianos to be found for sale at half-price at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., both made by most celebrated City makers, richly finished, with four round corners, back same as front, elegant carved legs, double serpentine bottom, and richest mouldings. Both pianos are full iron plate, overstrung bass, and of the richest tone, and worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable and truly magnificent piano at half-price; can be fully tested in every way and warranted by the makers for five years. Apply from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. N.B.—Will be shipped or delivered free of charge.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE
Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public that she has returned to the city for the season. Address Chickering & Sons.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A SPLENDID PIANO—SEVEN OCTAVE, rosewood, with all the modern improvements and warranted A No. 1; will be sold cheap for cash. Also, second-hand pianos; prices $165, $125, $100, $75 and $50 each, or to rent, at Daly's music store, No. 419 Grand-st.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND GRAND, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AN ORGANIST, OF FIRST-CLASS ABILITY, desires an engagement in New-York City or Brooklyn; unexceptionable references. Address BERNARD, Station G, Post Office, City.

DRY GOODS.

R.H.MACY
14TH STREET.
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NOW OPENING.
A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

OPENING OF FALL STYLES.
J. R. TERRY will open, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, his Fall styles of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Hats, London and Paris Trimmed Hats, &c.; also, a large and elegant variety of Fancy Furs of his own manufacture, at both stores. No. 19 Union-square,
and No. 409 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Hawks' Memorial,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av. This Chapel will be reopened for divine worship on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Services will be held in this Chapel on every Sunday at the hours designated above, until otherwise announced.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—BLAKE BROTHERS & CO. HAVE removed to No. 52 Wall-st., first floor of the City Bank Building.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

James E. Hayes	Lessee and Manager
E. F. Taylor	Stage Director
C. W. Tayleure	Business Manager

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.
27th week of G. L. Fox's great Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY, (RE-CONSTRUCTED.)
Clown by the renowned Pantomimist and Comedian,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX.

NEW TRICKS,	NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY,	NEW BALLETS,
NEW MARVELS,	NEW ILLUSIONS,
NEW FUN.	NEW FEATURES.

A magnificent success. "Time cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety," and merry H. Dumpty is as welcome, brilliant and prosperous a favorite to-day as when, twenty-six weeks ago, his humor first irradiated the town.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALI.
THE AUSTINS' GREAT ZOUAVE DRILL.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES, 1½ SATURDAYS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
FOUL PLAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced Charles Gayler's great local and sensational Drama entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.
Dramatised from his popular and highly successful novel of the same title.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.
THIS IS THE ONLY THEATRE OPEN IN NEW-YORK WHERE LEGITIMATE PLAYS ARE ACTED.
Second week of the brilliant success of
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY MATINEE—A grand matinee of a dramatization of the great *Ledger* story, THE HIDDEN HAND.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
LAST NIGHTS, EIGHTH WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS, EIGHTH WEEK.
of Eugene's successful burlesque opera,
ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER.
THE GRAND TOWER, CASTLE BY MOONLIGHT,
THE MISERERE CHORUS,
nightly encored, with those great burlesque artists,
UNSWORTH AND EUGENE,
Monroe Dempster, Chas. Henry, W. P. Grier, W. Rockefeller. Eph Horn and Neise Seymour as the Siamese Twins. Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks. In preparation—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
14th-st. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14th-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN,
OR,
THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'way.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
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THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
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GRAND CHORUS, COMPANY AND ORCHESTRA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 8, AT 8.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Review"	Schlewitz
2. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
3. Fantasie, "Lucia"	Donizetti
4. Waltz, "Sphaeren-Klaenge"	Strauss
5. Song, "Lob der Thraenen"	Schubert
6. Ballad, "The Two Grenadiers"	Schumann
7. Grand Fantasie, "Robert"	Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
8. Overture, "Jubel"	Weber
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
9. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"	Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
10. March and Chorus, "Tannhauser"	Wagner
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
11. March, "Koenigsgraetzer"	Piefke
12. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"	Auber
13. Duet, "I would, my love"	Mendelssohn
14. Waltz, "Fantasiebilder"	Strauss
15. Song, "Der Wanderer"	Fesca
16. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene"	Offenbach
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

SIGNOR BLITZ—THE GREAT ORIGINAL,
IN HIS TEMPLE OF WONDERS,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
MIRTH AND MYSTERY every evening at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3.
Great Demonstrations in Magic.
The Learned Canary Birds,
The Dancing Dinner Plates,
The Automaton Minstrels.
Extraordinary Scenes in Ventriloquism.
Admission, 50 cts.; Children 25 cts.; Reserved seats 75c.

WM. MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has lost or mislaid two certificates of the capital stock of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company—No. 177, eleven shares, and No. 194, three shares. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Board of Directors for duplicate certificates.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—CHEAP FOR CASH—COUNTRY store on Long Island; large dwelling-house; 15 acres of land; price, $7,850. Call at No. 48 John-st., up stairs, after 3 P. M.

A CORNER BAKERY FOR SALE—AN old stand; a right man and woman might do well. Address BAKERY, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FISK, BRADFORD & COMPANY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
JAMES FISK, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1868. W. B. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN D. MINER and GEORGE W. PATRICK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN D. MINER,
GEORGE W. PATRICK.
No. 384 East 9th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N.Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.: his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; his powerful medicines, $5, certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness, medicines for all diseases, &c.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

A Visit to our New Mexican Minister.

No. 12 of the Astor House:—it used to be WEBSTER's room whenever he came to New-York; Mr. WEED has had it for many a year past; and its latest occupant is Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS—the hero of Stone River, and our new Minister to Mexico. I dropped in to see the General there yesterday, and renewed an acquaintance interrupted since the time of that grand campaign which carried forward the Union standard and planted it on the rocky bulwark of Chattanooga.

ROSECRANS is one of the great figures of the war. There was a time when, in the "Winter of our discontent," following the disaster of Fredericksburg and GRANT's first failures against Vicksburg, he arose on the horizon as the day-star of our hopes. The battle of Murfreesboro was what CROMWELL called the battle of Worcester—a "crowning mercy." The story of the war, when truly written, will contain no chapter more splendid than that which shall tell of the campaign in which the Army of the Cumberland, under ROSECRANS, dislodged BRAGG from the series of fortified strongholds in Central Tennessee, passed the great river of that name, crossed the Alpine ridges of the Cumberland range, and fixed itself securely in the "Eagle's Nest" of Chattanooga. But Chickamauga intervened—a battle which was no disaster to the Union arms, for ROSECRANS inflicted on his enemy greater damage than he received, and the action did not in the least jeopard the possession of Chattanooga, which his admirable manœuvring had previously secured. But with too great frankness he told the fortunes of the day; then dissensions arose between him and Washington, and—but it is the old story:

> "The painful warrior, famoused for fight,
> After a thousand victories, once foiled,
> Is from the book of honor razed quite,
> And all the rest forgot for which he toiled."

It was ROSECRANS' fate, during the war, to suffer a great deal of unmerited obliquy; and it has been his lot since he again came before the public to be the target of many more slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Detraction has even gone so far as to assign schemes of speculation as the motive of his going to Mexico—a poor falsehood, and, as an invention, exceeding tame, for a man more unfitted to enter into speculative schemes of gain—unfitted by his very impracticabilities of character—it would be impossible to imagine.

He has fared no better in respect of his White Sulphur "mission." Had the writers who have animadverted on his action in that matter but known the man, while they might still have questioned the policy or the wisdom of his conduct, it is certain they would not so have misjudged his motives. It was with him a movement outside of and above politics—it was, as he said to me, a thing done *pro pace*—a true effort at mutual fraternal understanding or reconciliation. Yet he seemed fully to realize that his effort would probably prove fruitless, for he added that in all likelihood it would make him "powerful enemies and useless friends."

The talk, of course, soon fell on Mexico, and though Gen. ROSECRANS is discreetly reticent in regard to the greater aspects of the mission, there are some incidental matters connected therewith that may be of interest. The General delays his departure till the bad season is over in Mexico, as it is his purpose to take his family with him—a wise step, and one which he regards as necessary in order to give full effect to his mission. He intends to sail early in October, and as the United States has had no Minister in Mexico since the return of Mr. CORWIN in 1864, the arrival of Gen. ROSECRANS will doubtless be looked forward to there with the deepest interest.

In many respects the selection of Gen. ROSECRANS as Ambassador to the sister Republic is a happy one. It is a mission of prime importance to the United States; it is one requiring peculiar tact in the Minister, and it would probably not be easy to find a man better qualified for the post than ROSECRANS.

For, first of all, he is well and favorably known to the Mexicans. The manner in which he became thus known is rather curious. In the Winter of 1865-6, at which time there was a great deal of talk about fillibustering expeditions into Mexico, it was bruited about, and finally got into the papers, that ROSECRANS was about to head an army of 25,000 men for the purpose of driving the French out of Mexico. The report was absurd, but it received general credence, and produced much excitement in Mexico, where they figured ROSECRANS to be a young, dashing military adventurer. It happened that, on the day when this report came out in the journals, ROSECRANS, who was in Boston, was invited to address the Massachusetts Legislature, and he took the opportunity, in an admirable speech, to most effectually prick the fillibustero bubble. This speech was translated and published abroad and in Mexico. "Even MAXIMILIAN," said ROSECRANS, "thought it was about right, though it was pretty hard on him."

This good feeling was further strengthened by his personal intercourse with various public men of Mexico during his two or three years' residence on the Pacific coast. Among others, OCHOA came up to see him, at San Francisco, and he regarded the views which ROSECRANS expressed in regard to his country as so important that he published them in pamphlet form.

While ROSECRANS is thus esteemed by the people of Mexico, he has for them the kindest feeling. And, indeed, it is this sentiment which prompts him in going to that country. It is impossible to talk with him regarding his mission without perceiving that he undertakes it (which he does with reluctance) from a genuine sense of duty, and under the conviction that he can do that people good. He thinks they have qualities and capacities much above what we give them credit for. Even the Indians, he says, are polite and docile—"they are better by a good deal than the 'crackers' of Arkansas." "But," he added, "the Mexicans are not very favorably inclined to Americans just now. We made war in their country, took their capital and dietated to them terms of peace. Then when they come to our country, though they are all politeness, they generally receive pretty rough treatment, and we speak contemptuously of them as 'greasers,' &c.; and they have many provocations to think we wish to take unfair advantage of them."

To break down these ill impressions, and to establish a genuine *entente cordiale*, will be the first object of Gen. ROSECRANS' mission, and on this all ulterior purposes and plans must be conditioned. "The United States," said he, "should have an *American policy*, which it should apply to all the peoples of the American Continent. This policy must be based on justice and on friendliness. It won't do for us to go on the idea of giving a very small favor with the view of getting a very big advantage. I would have the Government deal with Mexico on the same principles upon which a business firm deals with its neighbors and correspondents—with fairness and mutual helpfulness."

It is the view of Gen. ROSECRANS that, when once this trust and confidence, inspired by the palpable manifestation on our part of true and unmistakable friendly feeling, shall be established, much may be done; and that we shall derive all the advantages that may naturally be expected to spring from the relations we hold to the Mexican Republic.

That ultimately we may expect a modification of our boundary on the Pacific is reasonable enough; and though Gen. ROSECRANS does not commit himself to any expression of opinion in this matter, there are some changes which are with us so much an object of national necessity, that they cannot fail to come into discussion when once full diplomatic relations are established. When, twenty years ago, we made our extended purchase of territory from Mexico we failed, by some strange inadvertence, to secure for ourselves exit or entrance to this purchase from the South. The territory flanking the Gulf of California is possessed by Mexico; the southern boundary of our Pacific possessions cuts across the Colorado River forty or fifty miles above its mouth. The embouchure of that great water-line of communication is thus left within the Mexican line, and we have thus, in order to reach our own possessions, to pass through foreign territory. We need, in addition to Lower California and the mouth of the Colorado, a small triangle east of the Gulf running back to Arizona; or possibly a line from Guaymas, on the eastern shore of the Gulf, eastwardly to the Rio Grande. It is a territory of little value to Mexico, and contains not more than 14,000 inhabitants. I have, of course, no information touching ROSECRANS' views on this matter, or the instructions of the State Department to him thereanent: but the subject is too important not to have received full attention.

In connection with our Mexican relations, ROSECRANS gave an interesting account of the McLean-Ocampo Treaty, negotiated between the United States and Mexico in December, 1859, during Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. This treaty secured peculiar and highly valuable advantages to our trade and commerce, especially in articles the production of our agriculture and manufactures. It also guaranteed to us the secure possession and enjoyment of the Tehuantepec route, and of several other transit routes for our commerce, free from duty, across the territories of the Republic, on its way to California and our other possessions on the northwest coast, as well as the independent Republics on the Pacific and to Eastern Asia. In consideration of these advantages, and in compensation for the revenue surrendered by Mexico on the goods and merchandise transported free of duty through the territory of that Republic, the Government of the United States agreed to pay to Mexico the sum of $4,000,000. Of this sum, $2,000,000 were to be paid immediately to Mexico, and the remaining $2,000,000 were to be retained by our Government "for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico." This treaty, however, owing to the impression among the Republican Senators that it was made in the slavery interest, was never ratified, and consequently became a dead letter.

There is one practical point bearing on our relations with Mexico which ROSECRANS warmly desires to see carried out, and this is such a remodeling of the proposed line of the Southern Pacific Railroad as shall carry the road southward from Albuquerque a couple of degrees to near the boundary line of the northern States of Mexico, and thence westwardly along the border to the Colorado near its mouth, and on to the coast of California. He took the trouble to point out to me on the map the incontestible advantages this route possesses over that now projected. These advantages embrace great facility of construction, a much richer country to pass through, the fact that it will drain the whole Texas region, and the further fact that the road can in this way be extended to the Pacific a year or eighteen months earlier than on the other route. In addition to these material advantages, its political bearings must be very great—"the line of railroad will form the natural line of welding or fusion of the Northern Provinces with the United States, and by and by you could not keep them from joining us and," he went on to add "this is the best way to bring about annexation—when it comes by natural growth and the fruit is *ripe*."

I am sure we may anticipate the best results from the mission of Gen. ROSECRANS. The fact that he is a Catholic, will certainly not tend to mar his influence. He has that best diplomacy which is inspired by straightforward honesty and justice. He has sincerely at heart the good of that unhappy country (a country in which, however, he believes Republican institutions will yet work their perfect work.) Let us, therefore, bid him *bon voyage*. LIBRA.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Charge of Conspiracy Against Commissioners Rollins and Harlan, and Messrs. Murray and Stewart—Murray Discharged and Placed on the Stand.

The investigation of the charges against Messrs. MURRAY and SMITH, implicating Commissioners ROLLINS and HARLAN in an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government, was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court-room, before Commissioner GUTTMAN.

The District-Attorney called Mr. MURRAY to the stand.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, counsel for THOS. E. SMITH, addressed the Court, and said that he had a right to ask that the complainant, Mr. BINCKLEY, be placed on the stand. He had made an *ex parte* affidavit, and the defence had a right to cross-examine him.

The District-Attorney denied this, and after some argument the Commissioner denied the demand.

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the defendant (MURRAY) be discharged, which being so ordered by the Commissioner, the District-Attorney called him as a witness.

Mr. WHITE moved for the discharge of SMITH also. This was overruled.

Daniel Murray was placed on the stand. Q.—What was your business in 1867? A.—I decline to answer, under advice of my counsel.

Mr. Patterson said he might answer that.

Mr. Murray testified that in 1867 he was engaged in a marble-yard, and also had an interest in the Twenty-fourth-street distillery; he did not really know with whom he was engaged in the business; Mr. Ed. Tyler was one; Mr. John E. Ottiwell said he had an interest in it; Mr. Secor had some machinery there, and had an interest in it to get paid for his machinery; that distillery ran in March, part of February, April, May, and part of the month of June.

Q.—What was the extent of your interest in that distillery? A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Courtney—On what ground? A.—By advice of counsel.

Mr. Courtney—That's no reason.

Mr. Patterson—He declines on the ground that it might tend to criminate himself.

Commissioner—I think it is a question you should answer, Mr. Murray.

A.—One-sixth; I cannot tell the value in money of my interest; I knew Mr. Smith by sight at that time; I never spoke to him but once when he came to ask how much mash we had; a man named Green took charge of the distillery; different parties received the money of the concern; Mr. Tyler received some.

Q.—Do you know of whisky being distilled there and carried off without paying taxes? A.—That question I won't answer.

Mr. Courtney—You *won't* answer? Why do you decline to answer it? A.—Under advice of counsel.

Mr. Patterson explained that it might tend to criminate the witness.

The Commissioner decided that he was not bound to answer.

Q.—When did your interest in that distillery cease? A.—Over a year ago; since I left it I do not know of any whisky being run off without the tax being paid; Mr. Bacon, the assessor, visited the distillery while I was there; I have seen Mr. Steerit there; Mr. Beatty came down once in awhile; I never paid any money to any officer.

Q.—Do you know of any of your partners paying any money? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know of any money having been paid to Collector Smith by your distillery? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know from your own knowledge or from information received from Ottiwell, or any of your partners, whether any money was paid to Collector Smith? A.—I won't answer that.

Mr. Patterson instructed the witness that he was not bound to answer, because the question might criminate him.

Q.—Do you know of whisky being taken from the distillery without the tax being paid? A.—I decline to answer on the same ground.

Q.—How much whisky, if any, was removed from that distillery without the tax being paid while you were there?

The witness declined to answer on the same ground.

Q.—Were you informed by your counsel, Ottiwell, that he had paid any money? A.—I decline to answer on the same ground.

Mr. White said Mr. Courtney knew that these questions were improper.

Mr. Courtney argued that the questions were proper. Mr. White replied and the last question was ruled out.

Q.—Did you ever examine the books of your establishment while you were there? A.—The books are now open to inspection.

Q.—Do you know what amount of money, if any, was paid by your establishment to revenue officers while you were there? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know from the workings of the business how much was paid? A.—I decline to answer on the same ground as before.

Q.—On the ground that it might criminate you? A.—It might probably.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Patterson asked that Mr. Murray's bail be discharged, which was ordered.

The District-Attorney called Alexander Gropp. He did not answer.

Mr. Courtney moved for an attachment against Gropp.

Mr. White opposed this and examined Wm. Jarvis, the officer who served the paper, to show that the subpœna was not properly served against Mr. Gropp.

Mr. Binckley asked whether any of the counsel for the defendants had spoken to him on the subject of the subpœna. The witness replied that they had not.

An attachment was granted against Gropp.

John D. McHenry was placed on the stand. He testified substantially as follows: I am about 26 years old; I am in a fancy goods store; in 1867 I was acquainted with a distillery known as F. F. Ray's distillery; it was reported to belong to men named Lobe; their names were Charles and Henry; I was in the distillery several times in December, 1867; the distillery was running most of the times I was there; I made an examination to ascertain the capacity of the distillery; I think I put it down at about 4,500 gallons every twenty-four hours; about Jan. 9, 1868, I was there; I made a report of the examination; the result was that I found that there was a large excess of mash to what there was on the books, and I reported it to Mr. Harlan; there were about seven hundred gallons returned; in January, 1868, or December, 1867, I saw about fifty barrels of whisky on the pier landed from a lighter; they were branded as being in bond, coming from, I think, the First District in Ohio—the Cleveland District—consigned to the Thirty-second District, New-York; a diamond B was the mark, to the best of my knowledge; thirty-four of these barrels went to S. M. Pike's, in Fourteenth-street; in going through West-street I lost sight of them a few moments; when I got to Fourteenth-street I found thirty-four barrels branded "Tax paid;" they were taken on two drays; I followed them and saw them dumped at Fourteenth-street; I saw Mr. Harlan a day or two after in his office, in Cedar-street; he occupied the interior office, separated by a glass-door from that occupied by the chief clerk; I saw Mr. S. M. Pike hand Mr. Harlan a check; I was in the chief clerk's room; I saw "Pay to the bearer the sum of $105,000," or "$10,500." I could not tell which, on the check; it was signed "S. M. Pike;" Mr. Pike said it was a note from a friend; Mr. Pike immediately left; there was one word before the words "National Bank" on the check, which I think ended "—ond;" the date was Jan. 9; on or about Dec. 20, 1867, on the pier at the foot of Coenties-slip, East River, I saw forty-four barrels of whisky; they were branded "In bond," to be transported to the First District, California; they were placed on board the *Andrew Johnson*, and turned out the next day to be seven-eighths water and one-eighth whisky; the forty-four barrels were marked as from Peoria, Ill., consigned to the Thirty-second District, New-York; I seized two barrels of whisky, as set forth on the paper now shown me; they were what is called "fraud whisky;" they had no brand; I reported them to Mr. Harlan, and received this order; (order exhibited, releasing two barrels.) The examination of this witness was here suspended, on account of the absence of certain books and papers.

Mr. White said he had information that the statement of the witness, so far as the check was concerned, was entirely false. He wanted him placed under bonds to appear to be cross-examined. He feared he was going to run away. Mr. Harlan would, doubtless, if the statement with regard to the check was substantiated, make full explanation.

The Commissioner said that if the witness was not here his testimony would be stricken out.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday at 12 M.

The Assault on the Nicaraguan Minister—The Defendant Held for Trial.

The examination in the case of the United States *vs.* JOSE FERRER DE CONTO, Editor of the *El Cronista*, a Spanish newspaper published in this City, for assaulting Mr. IGNACIO GOMEZ, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, was resumed yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE.

The details of the offence alleged against Mr. DE CONTO are set forth in the following testimony of the complainant:

Have known the defendant since May; on the 14th of August saw him at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street; Mr. R. de Pombo was present; were in the large dining-room; Pombo was paying the bill when defendant came in and seated himself at a table near by; witness and friend then rose to go into the smoking-room; while smoking, Mr. Conto came up and said: "All I have said as regards Camacho you will consider as said to you; you have all of you forfeited the truth, and are ill-bred men;" witness replied: "You are more ill-bred than me;" defendant replied, "If you say so again I will slap you in the face;" witness said "Such conversation should not become between gentlemen;" defendant said, "I will send some one to you;" he also said, "Consider the slap as given;" when he said, "I'll slap you," he raised his hand; witness thought he might himself have first used the expression, "I'll send some one to you;" he could not remember exactly how that was; a gentleman, a stranger, called during the evening on witness at the Clarendon Hotel; witness was not at home; he called the next day and saw witness; he said he had a mission; witness requested him to put the matter in writing; the gentleman said he could not do so without further instructions from his principal; five days afterward he called again, and said he could not put his mission in writing; witness said he could not accept a challenge, being a foreign Minister.

Subsequent to the reading of this affidavit, Mr. H. H. MORANGE, counsel for the defence, moved his client's discharge. Mr. COURTNEY, appearing for the Government, opposed the motion, which the Commissioner, after hearing a brief argument, afterward declined to grant. At a later hour, after listening to testimony which a lack of space prevents us from republishing, the Commissioner decided to commit the defendant in the sum of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge before the United States District Court at the October term.

Death of Mr. Charles Christmas.

Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS, well known for many years as the associate of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, the banker, died suddenly, at his residence, on Sunday, it is supposed of heart disease. Mr. CHRISTMAS retired from business several years ago, yet carried the methodical habits which characterized his active City life into his home pursuits. He was to be seen every morning, sure as the daylight, leaving his home, one of the handsomest in Brooklyn, and situated at the junction of Second-place and Henry-street, for his morning ride; his return was as precise, and his in-door life was in strict accordance with that economy of time by the exercise of which he had gathered to himself a large fortune ere he was too old to enjoy it. He went out for his ride on Saturday morning as usual, but on his return complained of sudden illness, and gradually sank until death came on Sunday morning. He was 77 years old. It is said that no detail is wanting as to the disposal of his property, his wishes in that regard having been set forth by him with characteristic care. In the death of Mr. CHRISTMAS another of the truly successful of New-York merchants has passed away, while Brooklyn loses one of her most valued citizens. Yesterday the flag of the Stock Exchange was half-masted in honor of the deceased.

Sites for Suburban Homes.

The semi-annual Descriptive List of New-Jersey Real Estate issued by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Brother, is just published, and embraces much valuable information. It contains seventy-six pages of highly interesting matter to those desirous to invest in real estate. There are also many details of general interest, among them the latest commutations on the various lines of railroad between Jersey City and the pleasant locations within a circle of thirty miles, where our City merchants have found their country homes, or where they have been driven at some inconvenience to escape the enormous rents of the City, or its burdens of taxation. It further contains well-written descriptions of the more important towns and villages within the radius named, and of available sites for residences therein. Altogether it is a compact, well-written and neatly printed pamphlet, speaking volumes for the enterprise of the gentlemen who present it to the public.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT.—This Court will convene at Riverhead to-morrow, when a large amount of both civil and criminal cases will be brought up to be disposed of. There are now confined in the County Jail at that place sixteen prisoners, of all ages and both sexes, detained for crimes of various grades. Among these is WM. MCGREGOR, of Patchogue, charged with the murder of a Dutch pedler near that place some eighteen years since, whose bones were found in the woods last Spring, which led to the arrest of the prisoner. This case will excite much interest. Great complaint is made against the condition of the jail and other public buildings, they being entirely insufficient for the wants of the county.

A WOMAN ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER HUSBAND.—On Saturday, the wife of Capt. EDWARD HORTON was arraigned before Justice PRICE, at Patchogue, L. I., on a charge of attempting to take the life of her husband. It is said that excessive jealousy is a monomania with Mrs. HORTON, who otherwise is a lady of refined manners, and that on the day previous to the one above named, she, in a difficulty with her husband, seized a revolver and fired several shots at him, none of which, fortunately, took effect. The affair caused a considerable excitement in the neighborhood, as the parties are of the most respectable citizens of that place. Mrs. HORTON was committed to the county jail at Riverhead, to await the action of the grand jury at the County Court, which is to convene at that place to-day.

PRAYERS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE POPEDOM.—On Sunday Bishop LOUGHLIN caused to be read in the several Catholic churches of Brooklyn an interpretation of a letter from Pope PIUS IX., setting forth that the dangers threatening the Roman Catholic Church in Russia and Prussia call for the prayers of the faithful, and granting seven years of plenary indulgence to such as comply with the requirements of a tredium—three days of fasting and prayer. The Bishop named Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week as the days set apart for the purpose.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—JAMES WHALEN was arrested by the Police of the Forty-first Precinct last evening on a charge of having in last October stolen from PETER GALLAGHER, at NONDINE's stables in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, a silver watch of the value of $36. WHALEN, who, it appears, has been at large ever since the theft, appeared at the stables yesterday, when he flourished the watch with great relish to himself and with undoubted displeasure to the former owner. GALLAGHER identified the watch as his, called in a Policeman and had WHALEN taken into custody. He was locked up to await his examination in Court this morning.

A CAMPAIGN TENT FOR THE BOYS IN BLUE.—The Boys in Blue in the Fifteenth Ward are about erecting a capacious campaign tent at the corner of Grand and Leonard streets, E. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The annual meeting of the Assessors of Hudson County was held at the Court-house yesterday afternoon. The valuation of real estate and personal property was returned, and the State and County tax fixed as follows:

	Valuation.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Jersey City	$30,985,815	$20,915	$137,557
Hoboken	13,585,950	9,171	60,326
Hudson City	7,898,400	5,331	35,068
Bergen	10,669,950	7,202	47,374
Greenville	2,574,902	1,738	11,432
Bayonne	2,897,675	1,955	12,865
West Hoboken	2,688,660	1,814	11,937
North Bergen	1,409,210	951	6,256
Union	995,450	674	4,437
Town Union	1,237,275	835	5,493
Weehawken	2,218,550	1,497	9,850
Harrison	1,007,900	688	4,475
Kearney	674 475	455	2,993
Total	$78,849,212	$53,223	$350,090
Last year	72,360,176	49,353	268,000
Increase	$6,489,136	$3,870	$82,090

PRECOCIOUS RUFFIANISM—SACKING AND SHOOTING.—A peaceable German, named MICHAEL FINAN, keeper of a saloon on Summit-avenue, at the outskirts of Hudson City, was visited by a mob of drunken young ruffians on Sunday night who sacked his barroom, fired a bullet at his head and came near burning down his house. The mob consisted, as is alleged, of the following named boys, from 14 to 17 years of age: James Van Worth, Edward Hart, John Sheare, Thos. McGrames, Thos. Brady, John Hickey, Geo. Lane, Wm. Lane, Wm. Van Horn, John Gamon, Thos. Day and —— Dixon. FINAN refused to furnish them with beer, when they commenced breaking up his tables, chairs, bar fixtures, windows, &c., until they made a complete wreck of the room. They also smashed a kerosene chandelier, scattering the burning fluid around the room, and then one of them, VAN WORTH, as is alleged, while standing in the doorway, drew a pistol and fired at Mr. FINAN, the ball of which passed within six inches of his head, and lodged in the wall. VAN WORTH was arrested at his father's house at about 11 o'clock at night, but the other ruffians were still at large last evening, although the police were looking for, and are confident that they will arrest them. The boy VAN WORTH was brought before Recorder ALDRIDGE yesterday, and was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer at the next term of court.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In the above Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: Michael Tierney, for assault and battery, sentenced to 3 months in county jail; Wm. Crossman, assault and battery, 2 months to jail; Thos. Hendrehan, assault and battery, 1 month to county jail; Andrew Turner, assault and battery, 2 months to county jail; James Brady, assault and battery, 3 months to county jail; Wm. Cornish, assault and battery, 1 year to State Prison; John Horton, assault and battery, 2 months in county jail; August Kling, assault and battery, 1 year to State Prison; Edward Mulbey, assault and battery, fined $5; James E. Sadler, larceny, 1 year to State Prison; Jane Gibson, larceny, 30 days to jail; Michael Carroll, malicious mischief, 30 days to county jail; John McGrath, breaking and entering, 3 months to jail; Thos. Buckley, assault and battery, 2 months to jail; John Martin, malicious mischief, 2 months to county jail; Samuel Day, assault and battery, fined $25; Andrew Meldrum, assault and battery, sentence reserved; Jas. McMahon, misdemeanor, fined $5.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WOODSIDE.—The new Episcopal church at Woodside, which will be formally dedicated on the 15th inst., was opened for religious service for the first time on Sunday. The interior was tastefully and profusely decorated with flowers, which, with the elegant architecture and arrangements of the edifice, gave it a charming appearance. The Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL HALL, preached an appropriate sermon from Genesis 28th chapter and 17th verse. The church is of the Gothic style of architecture, surmounted by a tower 75 feet in height. The furniture is of black walnut. The roof is of open frame timber, illuminated with tracing work. The windows are exceedingly handsome, and the one in the chancel is a memorial to the late Prof. H. G. COX, M. D., of New-York, and is the offering of his widow. The bell is the gift of the Sunday School children of the parish. It has also a fine organ. Only about $1,200 remains to be paid to clear all indebtedness.

FINDING OF AN INFANT IN A COFFIN.—The body of a fully-developed infant, incased in a neat coffin, was found in the grass in Mr. SPEAR's burying ground at South Bergen on Saturday evening. There were marks on the neck which might have been caused by instruments at the time of birth. Justice RILEY, of Bergen, is investigating the case.

CORRECTION.—In the account of the opening of St. John's Episcopal Church at Woodside, N. J., published yesterday, the name of the architect was erroneously given. The gentleman to whose artistic plans and steady taid and superintendence the church and parish owe so much of their success is Mr. A. C. NEUMANN, of Newark, whose services were freely and gratuitously rendered.

DROWNED.—It was reported last evening that Saturday last JAMES NOONAN was drowned in East River, while attempting to cross from Blackwell's Island to the foot of East Seventy-ninth-street. The deceased was a man 5 feet 8 inches, stout built, fair hair and sandy whiskers. The body has not been recovered.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94 for both money and the account. American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties 72
Illinois Centrals 90¾
Erie Railway Shares heavy at 30½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 7.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75⅛@75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 7—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens heavy, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands ..... 10¾d.
Middling Orleans ..... 11d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet; Corn, 36s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 59s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 57s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 14s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow has advanced to 45s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar opened easier and has declined to 35s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum opens firm at 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for refined, and 11½d. for spirits. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 7.

Petroleum, 50f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7—1:20 P. M.

Consols 94@94⅛ for both money and the account. American securities are quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Erie Railway Shares 30⅛
Illinois Centrals 91
United States Five-twenties 72

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 7—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. There is some activity, and it is now thought that the sales will reach 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and steady at previous prices. Lard is excited, and has advanced to 70s. ℔ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—Fine Resin has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 14s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 7.

Petroleum is firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94 for both money and the account. American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅞
Atlantic and Great Western 38¾
Erie Railway Shares 30⅛
Illinois Centrals 91

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 7.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 75½@75⅝, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 7.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes 70f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 7—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm at 70s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7—5 P. M.

Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 1s. ℔ gallon. Calcutta Linseed is declining. The other articles in the list are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 7.

Petroleum has declined to 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 7.

SUGAR—No. 12 quiet at 7½@7⅞ reals; No. 15 to 20 dull at 8¾@10 reals ℔ arrobe; no sales have been reported to-day.

FREIGHTS—Per box of Sugar, $1.

EXCHANGE—On London, 15¼@16 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, currency, 60 days, 20½@25¾ ℔ cent. discount; Short Sight, 25½@24½ ℔ cent. discount; in gold, 60 days, 4½@5 ℔ cent. premium; Short Sight, 5@6 ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Monday, Sept. 7.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 2,160 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 90; 1,080 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05; 300 bushels White Michigan at $2 40. CORN quiet and nominal at $1 18 for No. 1. OATS lower; sales 135 bushels Western on private terms. BARLEY is held above the views of buyers; $1 70 offered for Toronto and refused. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Barley, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. LAKE IMPORTS—95,700 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Barley, 3,200,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—47,000 bushels Wheat, 32,500 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 16,500 bushels Barley, 1,203,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 7.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,500 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels.; Corn, 350,000 bushels; Oats, 325,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 90,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels. GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 265,000 bushels; Corn, 812,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Rye, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 41,000 bushels; Malt, 10,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominal; millers offer $1 75 for No. 2 Chicago, but it is held at about $1 78; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at $1 77. CORN dull and nominal at $1 10@$1 11. OATS dull; small sales were made at 63@63½c.; generally held at 64c.; sales 1 load, seller's option, all September, at 62c. RYE nominal at $1 40@$1 45, according to quality. BARLEY lower; sale 2 cars State at $1 60; Canadian offered at $1 70@$1 75. Other articles unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15½@15¾c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 9c., to New-York.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 7.

FLOUR quiet and declined 10c.@15c.; Spring Extras, $8@$9. WHEAT quiet and declined 1c.@1½c.; No. 1, $1 65@$1 66; No. 2 nominal at $1 59. CORN active but unsettled, and declined ¾c.@1c.; No. 1, 95½c.@96½c.; No. 2, 94½c.@95½c. OATS dull and declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 51½c.@51¾c. RYE less active and declined 3c.; No. 1, $1 20; No. 2, $1 16. WHISKY quiet and firm; free, $1 35; in bond, 70c. PORK steady and quiet; Mess, $29 50. LARD firm but dull; sales at 19c. SHOULDERS—Dry Salted nominal at 11½c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 9c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 10½c.@11c. RECEIPTS for two days—17,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 155,000 bushels Corn, 155,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 148,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 7.

TOBACCO—The offerings are principally shipping; Leaf is held above the views of buyers. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; offerings large; Prime to Fancy Red, $1 85@$2 30; Prime to Choice White, $1 95@$2 25; Spring unchanged. CORN advancing; receipts light; sales at 91c.@94c. OATS firm at 53c.@57c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE heavy but easier, at $1 15@$1 18. PORK dull at $29 25. BACON firm but dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD firm at 18½c.@19c. WHISKY held at 30c. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 7,500 bushels.

TOLEDO, Monday, Sept. 7.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firmer; sales of White Michigan at $2 13½@$2 14; No. 1 Red, $2 02; No. 2 at $1 89. CORN steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 02@$1 03. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 56c. RYE steady at $1 30. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c. on Corn; 10c. on Wheat to Oswego. RECEIPTS of the week—30,000 bbls. Flour, 2,025,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 111,000 bushels Oats, 23,600 bushels Rye, 50,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—26,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 7.

COTTON dull and lower; Middlings, 26½c.; sales 160 bales; receipts 744 bales. Sterling Exchange—bank, 157¼. New-York Sight, par@¼ ℔ cent. premium. SUGAR—Cuba Nos. 11 to 14, at 12c.@13½c.; Louisiana Fair to Prime, 13½c.@15½c. MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $7; Double Extra, $8 25. CORN nominally at $1 07@$1 15. OATS quiet and firm, at 65c. BRAN, $1 30 from store. HAY dull; prime Western, $24@$25. MESS PORK steady, at $30 50. BACON steady—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD firm; Tierce, 20c.; Keg, 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 7.

FLOUR dull; prices weak; Superfine, $7 75; Extras, $8@$9; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12; Fancy, $12 75@$14. WHEAT—Prime, in small supply, held firmly; other descriptions not wanted; sales 3,000 bushels new Pennsylvania, Delaware and Indiana Red; $2 20 for Fair; $2 35 for choice. RYE, $1 60 for new Western; $1 35 for new Southern. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 32; Mixed Western, $1 35. OATS unchanged. COTTON, PROVISIONS and GROCERIES unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 7.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 98 for No. 1. CORN advancing; supply light. OATS firm and unchanged. RYE firm and in demand. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull at 29c. WHISKY held at 70c., in bond. MESS PORK held firmly at $29. BULK MEATS dull and nominal, 12c.@14c. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 16c. LARD firm at 19c.; 18¾c. offered. Gold, 144¼, buying.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7.

Receipts of CATTLE thus far this week about 3,000 head, mostly of very good quality; the demand is fair for New-York and Brighton, but not quite up to the supply, and prices have dropped ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., live weight; sales to-day about 1,000 head at 4c.@6½c. for Common State; 7c.@8½c. for fair to good State and Western, and 9c.@9½c. for best Kentucky ℔ lb. SHEEP are neglected at 2¾c.@4½c. for inferior to fair State.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 7.

COTTON dull; nominally at 29c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and weak; prices nominal. WHEAT dull; Prime Red, $2 40@$2 60; Inferior to Good, $1 75@$2 15. CORN dull; Prime White, $1 23@$1 25. OATS firm; Prime, 68c.@70c. RYE firm at $1 40. MESS PORK firm and scarce, $30 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c. HAMS, 22c.@23c. LARD firm at 19½c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 7.

TOBACCO scarce and higher; Lugs, $7 50@$9 50; Medium Leaf, $14; Manufacturing Leaf, Hart County, $21 25. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. WHEAT—Red, $2@$2 05. CORN, $85c.@90c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK, 29c. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Sides, 17c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 16c. WHISKY, free, 27c.@30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 7.

BEEF CATTLE moderately active; sales 1,700 head at 9c.@9½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 10½c. for choice, 8½c. for fair to good, 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb. gross for common. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 10,000 head, partly at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. gross as to condition. HOGS in fair demand at an advance; sales 2,800 head at $14 75@$15 50 ℔ cwt. net.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 7.

COTTON, 28c. FLOUR, $6@$13. CORN, 82½c. OATS, 60c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON dull; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 12½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 7.

COTTON—Market inactive; sales 62 bales; Middlings, 27c.; receipts 7 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 7.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firmer, at 38½c.; RESIN quiet; sales No. 1 at $2 50@$4. TAR firm, at $2 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Sept. 7.

COTTON market dull and easy; Middlings, 26c.; sales 20 bales; receipts 752 bales; exports none.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 7.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25⅝; Reading Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅝. Gold, 144¾.

[Advertisement.]
TURKISH BATHS.
No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Reopened, renovated and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 A. M. to 12 M. Ladies, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

[Advertisement.]
HORRIBLE MURDER.—Every ruptured person should read of the horrible murder of the Marsh Radical Cure Truss, in this day's paper, under head miscellaneous.

[Advertisement.]
READY.—KNOX's Fall Hat for Gents. No. 212 Broadway. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cella	Aug. 22	London	New-York
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York
Tarriffa	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Napoleon III.	Aug. 27	Havre	New-York
Allemannia	Aug. 28	Hamburg	New-York
Caledonia	Aug. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York
City of Cork	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Aug. 29	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Germania	Sept. 8	New-York	Hamburg
City of Washington	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.			
Alaska	Sept. 9	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana
San Francisco	Sept. 11	New-York	Vera Cruz
Fah Kee	Sept. 12	New-York	Bermuda

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Washington* close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1.45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Kingston, Jam., Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 11:15 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ..... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 5 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M. and at 6:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at ..... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 7.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Wm. Ferguson, wife and family; Mr. and Mrs. Skeg and family, Mr. Rubic, L. McAdam, L. M. Folk, Mr. and Mrs. Blesson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Planter and child, L. Turner, Wm. Bellis, Alex. Pirie, Wm. Forbes, Mrs. Struthers, Mme. M. L. Trigg, Miss N. Bowles, Elias Ryer, Rev. John Kelly, Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, Mrs. Pirie, Jas. H. Drake, C. Chase, S. McKinless, W. B. Oliver, A. Kerr and family, Rev. W. E. Gage, R. M. Burdick, A. M. Hurlbut, Wm. William, Ross Milligan, J. B. Mageogh, Mme. Ferrero, Mrs. Hodge and child, G. Mooney, Mrs. Mooney and family, Rev. Dr. Rylance, wife and family, J. G. Date, wife and child, J. Hodge, Lieut. Forsyth, Mrs. Ellis and son, Charles Hofer, J. Lamaistra, Mrs. Cannah, Miss Cannah, T. Bobrath, Miss Bobrath, Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater, H. L. Ainsworth, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon, J. D. Thompson, C. C. Boyle, J. M. Hurlbert, H. Ermerine, W. Brem and friend, J. W. Cox, Wm. Perie, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Houston, Mrs. Houston, B. Price, Miss J. R. Pearson, Miss Mary Whittaker, James Whittaker, R. Whittaker, Mrs. Taplin and family, Mrs. Ellis, G. B. Sanguinetti, C. F. O'Connell, A. McCullough, John Gough, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, Evan Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simmons, Mr. Stockman, James B. Falley, B. B. Hughes, Mr. Burgess, John Heywood, Wm. Heywood, Mr. Goudge, J. W. Coburn, Mr. Van Glaind, J. Elfarn, Mr. Thomas, J. T. Moore and family, E. Dawson, Miss L. B. Wright, Miss Hersey, Miss Languinetti, Miss C. Casey, Mrs. A. Smith and child, Jos. Bell, S. C. Hough, J. G. Deacon, James Radley, B. Nicholson, G. P. Mackenzie, T. Thompson, E. G. Simpson, Mr. Brayley, F. Newsome, S. Reilly, W. Bowles, Dr. Beard, J. Wildberger, Mr. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, J. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reed.

SEPT. 7.—*In Steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Bruce, lady two children and nurse, Mr. Smull and wife, Mrs. Hardwick, Mr. Caron and wife, two Misses Smull, Master Smull, Albert Hayden, Mr. Owen and wife, Miss S. C. Redden, Mrs. S. Hond and infant, F. B. Savage, Count D. Foresta, Miss M. A. Smith, Lewis Roberts, James Hitson, L. H. Kirkley, Mr. Brown, J. W. Rollins and wife, T. H. Hayward and wife, Mrs. E. D. Bous, Mrs. Carraghen, Rev. J. McCarthy and wife, F. L. Cembraus.

SEPT. 6.—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool*—Dr. Draper and wife, Mr. De Lancy, J. Gorley, wife, nurse and 4 children, Hon. R. F. Hicks and son, D. N. Botassi, Thomas Gell, wife and 2 children, Miss Dixon, Miss Fee, Capt. Miller and son, T. H. D. Fardee and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, J. T. Crunis and lady, Miss Duncan, Mr. Smith, S. Heman, Mr. Schonfield, H. Watkins, Rev. W. B. Noyse, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Mr. and Miss Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Goetta and 3 children, Mrs. Sumerville, Rev. H. C. Graves, Col. A. H. Calhoun, Chas. Myers, W. K. Ballard, Mr. Cowperthwaite and lady, Mr. Dahme and lady, C. H. Brenan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornburn, Chas. Easton and lady, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cristchaw.

In steamship Dakota, from Aspinwall—Jos. H. Meyers, J. H. Simmons, H. R. Fiske Benoist, Z. E. Elkin, W. S. Thorne, R. L. Chase, J. H. Ostick, T. S. Austin, J. H. Haskin, Sam Tart, John Steward, O. H. Slayton, S. C. Philbert, V. Dahamel, W. Smith, J. H. Levy, H. Richardson and wife, Alfred Gerdes, E. C. Harener, G. B. Morrison, Mrs. H. E. Lindsey, George Garder, Wm. Wilson, Miss J. Hurd, Mrs. C. Hewell, W. H. Mathews, R. N. Trumbull, Brooks Meyers, Mrs. E. W. Bowman, J. Phillips, Sames Duffy, J. B. Moffatt, Mrs. A. Reinhardt, A. R. Macy, Wm. Brown, T. Bell, wife and infant, H. Lawler, J. W. Nye, Lester Gibbs, E. Gooding, Chas. Russell, T. Gallagher, Francis Brown, Jas. G. Knapp, D. H. Williams, G. Fontaine, Mrs. S. M. Newall, Miss Beal, Mrs. L. M. Cutting and child, Mrs. Clifford and five children, J. G. Knowles, Mrs. Silva and child, J. Gardner, wife and child, Mrs. M. B. Crown, Mrs. Silverstein, D. Y. Phalan, C. Van Horton, J. W. Bayley, S. H. Salisburg, Mrs. M. Gay, Mrs. J. H. Barton and child, J. Donohue, G. W. Black, A. W. May, wife and 2 children, Mrs Brown, 5 children and servant, Miss E. Burns, Parcell and wife, M. C. Lane, E. Higgins, J. N. Taylor, wife and 2 infants, Mrs. E. Wardell, Mrs. J. D. Garley, John B. Smith, S. Chittenden, Miss H. Lyons, B. Simpson, wife and 2 children, S. E. Briggs, wife and child, Mrs. B. Nixon, W. Arthur, Mrs. C. Lemon, Geo. Bryden, Jos. E. Bingnam, J. Vigereaux, wife and child, A. F. Hill, J. W. Hawes, Miss C. Scudder, Miss J. R. Clark, Mrs. Widow Johnson, Wm. Tucker, Capt. E. L. Birdsall, M. L. Mastur, Chas. Silvester, H. D. Murray, Wm. Taylor, H. C. Kidd, wife and 2 children; Jon Dodge, &c., &c. 124 in 2d cabin, and 135 in 3d cabin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 33 | Sun sets....... 6 21 | Moon rises... 10 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 37 | Gov. Island. 12 26 | Hell Gate.... 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Germania, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Bark Sacramento, Robbins, New-Bedford, Beuling & Davis.

Brigs Harry, Stuart, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Dexter Washburne, Harkness, Boston, B. F. Metcalf; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martel, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer; Edith, Hinckley, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Emma L. Hall, Blanchard, Sagua, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mathilde, (N. G.,) Jacobsen, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Louisa, (Br.,) Irving, Picton, G. H. Brewer; Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Ring Dove, Wooster, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Transfer, Bunker, Amboy, Jed Frye & Co.; Lookout, Shaw, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Sloops Blackstone, Sturges, Bristol, H. W. Jackson; Oriental, Dyer, Orient, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 27, at 11:30 A. M., off Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer bound E. Sept. 1, at 5 A. M., lat. 49 9, lon. 38 54, passed ship Allan, (Br.,) bound E. 2d, 5 A. M., lat. 48 42, lon. 42 13, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W., supposed to be the steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool for New-York. 6th, at noon, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Dakota, Merry, Aspinwall Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Perit, Delancy, Galveston Aug. 28 and Key West Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The Perit brings the mail from Key West.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Sept. 5, off Cape Roman, passed steamship Monterey hence for Charleston; 7th, off Barnegat, saw brig Montrose steering north.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, Aug. 25 and Queenstown, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard; Aug. 27, lat. 51.18, long. 12.03, passed a national steamer, bound east; Sept. 4, lat. 44.41, long. 55.55, passed steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg.

Ship Nightingale, (of San Francisco,) Marsten, Victoria, V. I., March 19, via Valparaiso July 9, with telegraph cable to Western Union Telegraph Co. Passed Cape Horn July 24; crossed the Equator Aug. 16. Sept. 6, lat. 37 30, lon. 72, spoke ship E. Gemonte, from Victoria for New-York. The N. put into Valparaiso for repairs, having sprung aleak on her voyage down the Pacific.

Ship Endeavor, Doane, Manilla April 27, with sugar and hemp to F. Hathaway.

Bark Lamplighter, Bahrs, Bathurst, W. C. A., July 5, with peanuts, &c., to F. M. Buxby.

Bark R. B. Mulhall, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Blagden, Shields June 10, with mdse to master.

Bark Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Goaco, Palermo 65 ds., and 30 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to order.

Bark Isabel, (Argen.,) Moodie, Montevideo 48 ds., with wool to W. W. Deforrest & Co.

Brig Hesperus, (Norw.,) Butleigh, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Sept. 7, at 1 A. M., 25 miles S. E. of the Woodlands, came in collision with pilot-boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23, and carried away jibboom and did other damage to rigging. The pilot-boat lost her main-rail, foresail, and broke her mainboom.

Brig Annie Seymour, (of Bermuda,) Newbold, Aguia, St. Domingo 15 ds., with coffee and logwood to Jones & Lough. Aug. 29, lat. 28 40, lon. 74 16, spoke barkantine Leasa, of Curacoa, for New-York. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras; had light N. N. E. winds most of the passage.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Johnson, Vera Cruz, with mdse to Hopkins & Nelson.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, River Gambia, B. C. A., 38 ds., with mdse. to E. R. Ware; vessel to master. Aug. 17, lat 11 N., lon. 32 15 W. spoke ship Cosmopolitan, from Callao for Hamburg, 88 ds. out. The brig Jennie Cushman was at Goree, loading for New-York or Boston.

Brig Koodoo, (of St. John, N. B.,) Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to R. H. Currie.

Schr. Garland, (of East Machias,) Libby, Harvey, N. B., 12 ds., with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Caspen, (of Machiasport,) Larapee, Musquash, N. B., 12 ds., with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Virginia Price, Blanchard, Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. James Hoffman, Chapman, New-Haven for New-Brunswick.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Nickerson, Portland, Conn., with stone to T. Ryan.

Schr. Orozimbo, Bagley, Belfast.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Porter, New-Haven.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Middletown.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, Hanson, New London for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Susan Gage, Brower, George's Banks, with fish.

Schr. Jane, Haskel, Calais, with lumber to Jed Tyre & Co.

Schr. Edwin S. Tyler, Smith, Portland, Ct.

Schr. Roanoke, Parrott, Hartford for Port Johnson.

Schr. Tempest, Hand, Middletown for Trenton.

Schr. Caroline C. Smith, Philipps, Fall River.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich for Eastport.

Schr. Brave, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Pelton, Haddam.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Jones, Fish, Fall River, for Newburg.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Hartford, for Woodbridge.

Schr. C. Carroll, Gates, Derby.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., for Troy.

Schr. E. W. Packet, Kelly, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, (of Jonesport,) Dyer, Sulee, N. S., 9 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. C. Spafford, Hawkins, Norwich.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, New Haven.

Schr. Edward, Lindsley, New Haven for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Messey, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Sound, Coggins, New Haven.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Farrow, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louisa W. Birdsall, Dibble, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Brannan, Virginia.

Schr. J. L. Atkins, Rue, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. A. Robinson, Merritt, Virginia.

Schr. Thomas and Henry, Mister, Virginia.

Schr. Nathan S. Hale, Brewer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Agent, Chadwick, Harsford.

Schr. Richard Law, North, Mystic.

Schr. J. P. Milledge, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Ferris, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Armstrong, St. Andrew's, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Treworgy, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Echo, (Br.,) Putt, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Bennett, Alexandria.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peters, Virginia.

Schr. W. P. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. White, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

SAILED—Ships E. W. Stetson, for London; Carla, for Antwerp.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light, N. W., clear.

BELOW—Brig Montrose.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Arr. The steamer Glaucus, from New-York; bark Pearl, from Cienfuegos; brigs Lizabel, from Surinam; Afton, from Aux Cayes; Almon Rowell, from Cienfuegos; Antelles, from Trinidad; Lewis Clark, from Baltimore; H. Means, from Piermont; N. Stowers, from Elizabethport; schrs. Mary Lymburner, from Remedios; Emma, from Pensacola; Union, from New-York.

The United States cutter Hugh McCulloch arrived here to-day, from Prince Edward Island, bringing Gen. Butler and other members of the Committee who recently visited that island in the interests of the Government.

FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Golconda, Monrovia; bark Winifred, from Rio.

Passed out, bark Mora, for Buenos Ayres; brigs Delaware, for Demerara; E. A. Kennedy, for Bordeaux; Rainbow, for Halifax; Black Swan, for New-York; Brown, for Havana; bark J. W. Horton, for Boston; schr. Frances, San Andreus.

Miscellaneous.

Shipmasters are notified that the light at Cape Mayel (east end of Cuba) is by no means reliable, being very negligently attended to, and frequently allowed to go out at night.

The schr. Oregon (of Mystic) was run into off Saybrook by the steamer Narragansett, on Friday night last, about 11:30 P. M., and had her jibboom carried away, and otherwise badly damaged.

Spoken, &c.

Anna—N. G. bark, bound W., Aug. 30, lat. 46 30, lon. 28.

Excelsior—bark, bound W., Sept. 5, lat. 41 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Aguia, St. Domingo, Aug. 25, schr. Eothen, to leave Jacmel, St. Domingo, for New-York Aug. 31.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—The steamship Etna, Capt. Bridgeman, which left New-York Aug. 26, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship Siberia, Capt. Martyn, which left New-York Aug. 27, arrived at this port yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The steamship Atlanta, Capt. Pinkham, which left New-York Aug. 22, arrived in the Thames yesterday.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:
1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:
2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.
3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

UPHOLSTERY
GOODS.
AM NOW OPENING MY FALL IMPORTATION,
CONSISTING OF
SATIN DAMASK, BROCATELLE,
PLAIN SATIN, TAPESTRY,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
MOQUETTE, PLUSH,
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